

VIII.—*Descriptions of Lepidoptera from the South Pacific.* By EDWARD MEYRICK, B.A.

[Read November 4th, 1885.]

THE species described hereafter formed the collections of Mr. Gervase F. Mathew, R.N., F.L.S., &c., of H.M.S. 'Espègle,' and Dr. Lucas, of Melbourne; and I have given the complete list of the *Geometriina* and Micro-Lepidoptera taken by both these gentlemen. This is interesting in relation to geographical distribution, but must be regarded as very imperfectly illustrating the character of the fauna. Mr. Mathew's collection was formed during three years' stay on the Australian station, and was obtained on short occasional visits to the different islands, whenever an opportunity might occur for landing. Moreover, being especially interested in the *Rhopalocera*, Mr. Mathew at first paid little attention to the groups which form the subject of this paper, until I asked him to obtain all he could; he then collected them more assiduously, but I suspect principally when butterflies were scarce. I am, however, much indebted to him for his labours, and for the liberal gift of types of many of the species; and I should add that his specimens were for the most part in fine condition. Dr. Lucas obtained his collection during a short winter visit to Fiji; I have not seen the entire collection, but types of all the species were submitted to me. Dr. Lucas informs me that many of the specimens were taken under conditions which rendered their preservation a work of great difficulty, much of his collecting being done in a canoe on the rivers with native assistants; for this reason they are often in an imperfect state. In the case of each species in the list I have added the name of the collector.

It would be unwise to enter into generalisations on the basis of an imperfect list like this, but I may direct attention to the great preponderance of the *Botydidæ*,

which include not much short of half the entire number of species; many of these are very widely distributed, ranging through the Malay Archipelago and India to South Africa, but there are also considerable endemic groups, such as that of *Pleonectusa*. Owing to the wide range of this family it is possible that I may have failed to recognise some of the species which may have been previously described from other regions, but I have used every effort to identify them.

The principal object of the paper has been the correct classification of the species, in order to the just appreciation of their geographical relations. Such species as have hitherto been described from the South Pacific have been usually classified almost at random, and are at least useless, if not entirely unidentifiable.

In every case the neuration has been fully made out for each species; the normal twelve veins of fore wings and eight of hind wings are reckoned in all instances, and as separate unless otherwise indicated.

GEOMETRINA.

The names of families and genera in this group are used by some writers (following Guenée) in such an extraordinarily loose and indefinite manner that I think it necessary here to give the definitions, as adopted by myself, of all the families and genera mentioned, in order to avoid misapprehension of my own work. I hope shortly to be able to publish my views on the classification of the group in a more comprehensive form. Meanwhile, I may say that the seven families given below are all with which I am acquainted; I do not assert that there are not others, but I do not know of any; all the European species are included in five of these families, the *Microniadae* and *Desmobathridae* not being represented in that region. It will be observed that some of these family names are employed in a greatly extended sense; thus the *Boarmiadae*, as here defined, include Guenée's families *Urapterygidae*, *Ennomidae*, *Boarmidae*, *Caberidae*, *Zerenidae*, and others.

The following is, I believe, an accurate tabulation of the families in all cases:—

1. Hind wings with vein 5 absent, represented by a fold *Boarmiadæ*.
 " " " present, entire 2.
2. Hind wings with vein 8 anastomosing with 7 to near
 end of cell, or rarely only connected with 7 by a
 bar near transverse vein *Larentiadæ*.
 Hind wings with vein 8 free, or anastomosing very
 shortly with 7 near base only 3.
3. Fore wings with vein 7 separate from 9, stalked with 6 *Microniadæ*.
 " " " rising out of 9 4.
4. Hind wings with vein 8 remote from 7, connected with
 it by a bar near base *Desmobathridæ*.
 Hind wings with vein 8 not connected with 7 by a bar 5.
5. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9 6.
 " " " not rising out of 9 *Enochromidæ*.
6. Fore wings with vein 11 anastomosing with 9 .. *Acidaliadæ*.
 " " " separate from 9 *Geometridæ*.

LARENTIADÆ.

Fore wings : 10 anastomosing with 9, 11 out of or anastomosing with 10. Hind wings : 5 present, 8 anastomosing with 7 from near base to near transverse vein, or rarely only connected with 7 by a bar near transverse vein.

PASIPHILA, *Meyr.*

Palpi porrected, roughly scaled. Antennæ in male ciliated. Fore wings with vein 6 from a point with or below 9, 7 from or below angle of areole, 10 anastomosing strongly with 9, 11 out of 10, running shortly into 12. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 stalked or separate, 8 anastomosing with 7 from near base to near transverse vein.

Only known from Australia and New Zealand, where it replaces *Eupithecia*; it is interesting to find the two genera meeting here.

1. *Pasiphila lepta*, n. s.

♂, 14—15 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous, somewhat mixed with dark fuscous; antennæ with whorls of scales at apex of joints, very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$); posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-fourth of inner. Fore wings moderate, triangular, hind margin gently rounded, slightly waved; vein 6 from below 9; whitish ochreous, with numerous curved waved slightly darker lines, sometimes slightly mixed with blackish; a more distinct blackish line near base; a fine blackish irregularly dentate line at one-third; a waved black line about three-fifths,

angulated beneath costa, and sometimes (in the Tongan specimen) again in middle; three lines towards hind margin more distinct; a fine interrupted blackish hind-marginal line; cilia whitish ochreous, towards tips whitish. Hind wings moderate, hind margin crenulate, bent below middle, between this and anal angle somewhat concave; veins 3 and 4, also 6 and 7, nearly approximated at base; colour, lines, and cilia as in fore wings, but ante-median line nearly obsolete; post-median line slightly angulated outwards below costa and sharply in middle, angulated inwards below middle; posterior line bent in middle.

Tonga and Marshall Islands (*Matheu*); two specimens.

EUPITHECIA, *Curt.*

Palpi porrected, roughly scaled. Antennæ in male ciliated. Fore wings with vein 6 from a point with or below 9, 7 from angle of areole, 10 anastomosing with 9, 11 out of 10 before 9, 12 free. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with 7 from near base to near transverse vein.

Characteristic of the northern hemisphere, especially Europe.

2. *Eupithecia erymna*, n. s.

♂, 16 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish, irregularly mixed with blackish. Antennæ with angularly projecting scales at joints, ciliations 1. Fore wings elongate-triangular; costa nearly straight, hind margin very obliquely rounded; whitish, irregularly mixed with grey, and with an irregular very pale green suffusion; about fourteen subdentate transverse blackish-grey lines, alternately more or less defined, irregularly curved, tolerably parallel; one beyond middle stronger and blacker, rectangularly angulated in middle; cilia grey, basal half spotted with grey-whitish. Hind wings rather narrow, hind margin rounded; veins 3 and 4 from a point; colour and markings as in fore wings, but post-median black line more markedly dentate on upper half, its central angulation forming rather an acute tooth.

Tonga (*Matheu*); two specimens.

CRETHEIS, n. g.

Face smooth. Palpi short, slender, filiform, porrected. Antennæ in male (?). Fore wings with vein 6 from a point with 9, 7 from above angle of areole, 10 anastomosing very strongly with 9, 11 rising out of 10 between 7 and 9, 12 free. Hind wings with veins

3 and 4 stalked, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with 7 from near base to near transverse vein.

3. *Cretheis cymatodes*, n. s.

♀, 24 mm. Head ferruginous, with a white band between antennæ. Antennæ white. Palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs ochreous-yellowish. Fore wings moderate, triangular, hind margin rounded, slightly waved; light ochreous-yellow, with about fourteen waved slightly curved purplish brown lines; hind margin with dark reddish fuscous dots on and between veins; cilia pale ochreous-yellow. Hind wings somewhat elongate, hind margin bent below middle, waved; colour, hind-marginal dots, and cilia, as in fore wings; four waved purplish brown lines on posterior half of wing, bent below middle, and indications of lines on anterior half.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); one specimen.

REMODES, *Gn.*

Palpi very long, straight, porrected, with appressed scales. Antennæ stout, flattened, simple in both sexes. Middle tibiæ in male without spurs; posterior tibiæ in male without spurs, tarsi bent, clothed with long hairs, extremity aborted; posterior tibiæ in female with middle-spurs absent, end-spurs very short. Fore wings with vein 6 from a point with 9, 7 from angle of areole, 10 anastomosing strongly with 9, 11 rising out of 10 before 9, 12 free. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with 7 from near base to near transverse vein; inner margin in male folded to form three superposed pockets.

I have not seen a male of this genus, and the character of the inner marginal pockets of the hind wings may probably be variously modified in different species. Two species have been described from the Malay Archipelago; a third is given here, and I have a fourth undescribed from Eastern Australia.

4. *Remodes clauca*, n. s.

♀, 33 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light greenish mixed with olive-green. Antennæ greyish ochreous, towards apex blackish. Abdomen and legs ochreous-whitish. Fore wings moderate, triangular, costa sinuate, hind margin rounded, waved; very pale whitish greenish, with numerous waved cloudy olive-green lines, posteriorly becoming rather curved; one almost at base, two near

base, two before middle, three beyond middle, and two about three-fourths, are more or less marked throughout with black; a subterminal line dotted with blackish; a hind-marginal row of small black spots on veins; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hind wings short, narrow, hind margin rounded, waved; ochreous-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

CIDARIA, *Tr.*

Palpi moderate or short, roughly scaled, porrected. Antennæ in male stout, shortly ciliated. Fore wings with vein 6 rising out of 9, 7 almost from angle of areole, 10 anastomosing moderately with 9, 11 anastomosing moderately with 10, 12 free. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with 7 from near base to near transverse vein.

As thus restricted the genus probably occurs nearly universally. I have not yet met with it myself in Australia; in New Zealand it is fairly represented.

5. *Cidaria chlorodesma*, n. s.

♀, 23 mm. Head and antennæ ochreous-yellow. Palpi blackish, apex of second and terminal joints ochreous-yellow. (Thorax defaced.) Abdomen fuscous, base mixed with yellow. Legs dark fuscous. Fore wings triangular, hind margin moderately bowed; red-brown, suffusedly mixed with black, and irrorated with numerous fine silvery-metallic scales; two ochreous-yellow moderately broad irregular-edged fasciæ, margined with whitish on discal side, first from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, slightly curved, outer edge angulated above middle and indented below middle, second from three-fourths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, parallel to hind margin, inner edge with a shallow excavation below middle; an oblique triangular pale ochreous-yellowish spot on costa before apex; hind-marginal band without blackish suffusion except round this spot; cilia fuscous, basal half dark fuscous. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded; grey, irregularly mixed with whitish; cilia grey.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

6. *Cidaria lasiospila*, n. s.

♂, 42 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dull reddish fuscous mixed with dark fuscous and whitish ochreous; palpi moderately long, terminal joint moderate, somewhat swollen

towards apex, blackish except at base. Antennæ whitish ochreous, ciliations one-sixth. Legs whitish ochreous. Fore wings broad, triangular, costa slightly sinuate, hind margin rounded, crenate; fuscous, somewhat mixed irregularly with whitish ochreous, and with numerous irregular curved subdentate obscure dark fuscous lines; a transverse discal spot before middle, composed of dense erect dark fuscous hairs; a small round whitish ochreous or white spot between veins 3 and 4 posteriorly; a subterminal row of whitish-ochreous dots on veins; cilia fuscous (imperfect). Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, crenate, tooth on vein 5 shorter than rest; colour and markings as in fore wings.

A worn female specimen, perhaps referable to this species, is more reddish tinged, the discal spots without erect hairs and indistinct, hind wings with a sub-marginal series of small trapezoidal white spots between veins, terminal joint of palpi very short; these differences are considerable, but it is questionable whether they are sexual or specific.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen (besides the female referred to). Occurs also in Australia; I am doubtful whether there is not some error of locality.

CEPHALISSA, *Meyr.*

Palpi moderate, roughly scaled, porrected. Antennæ in male shortly ciliated. Fore wings with vein 6 from a point with or below 9, 7 from about angle of areole, 10 anastomosing moderately with 9, 11 anastomosing moderately with 10, 12 free. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with 7 from near base to near transverse vein.

With this genus is united that for which I have previously (*Trans. N. Z. Inst.*, 1883) employed the name *Scotosia*, *Stph.*; but as I find that *Lederer* (whom I follow) limited the genus *Scotosia* in a different sense, I adopt the name *Cephalissa* for the whole. It is very numerously represented in Australia, and there are three New Zealand species; I cannot at present say how widely it may be distributed otherwise.

7. *Cephalissa delogramma*, n. s.

♀, 16—22 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous mixed with whitish and reddish fuscous; anterior margin of thorax rather broadly dark fuscous. Palpi dark reddish fuscous. Antennæ

greyish. Fore wings triangular, costa sinuate, hind margin slightly rounded, waved; whitish ochreous, more or less suffused irregularly with fuscous reddish, tending to form irregular waved lines; a streak along costa from base to second line mostly marked with black; first line slender, double, blackish, from one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, curved outwards; between this and base are three or four similar indistinct blackish lines; second line sharply marked, fine, black, from three-fifths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, forming a quadrangular projection outwards in middle, between which and inner margin it is twice sharply angulated inwards; an irregular hind-marginal band mostly suffused with fuscous, especially towards apex, containing a pale dentate subterminal line; cilia whitish ochreous, basal half obscurely barred with fuscous. Hind wings rather small, hind margin slightly rounded; whitish, sometimes with indications of blackish lines towards inner margin; cilia whitish.

Fiji and Tonga (*Mathew*); two specimens.

ÆNOCHROMIDÆ.

Fore wings: 7 rising out of 9, 10 not rising out of 9. Hind wings: 5 present, 8 free.

EUMELEA, *Jard.*

Face with a slight projection of scales. Palpi moderate, arched, second joint roughly scaled, terminal joint moderate, porrected, smoothly scaled, slightly swollen towards apex. Antennæ nearly as long as fore wings, in male filiform, simple. Thorax, femora, and posterior tibiæ hairy beneath; posterior tibiæ with middle-spurs below five-sixths, equal, terminal spurs shorter. Fore wings with vein 6 from very near 9, 11 anastomosing strongly with 10, 12 anastomosing with 11 to 10. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 approximated to 7 towards base.

8. *Eumelea rosalia*, Cr., Gn.

Solomon Islands and New Britain (*Mathew*); three specimens. Occurs also in the Malay Archipelago and North-East Australia.

9. *Eumelea craspedias*, n. s.

♂, 58 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs light ochreous-yellow; face, collar, palpi, antennæ, and anterior tibiæ light fuscous-purplish. Fore wings moderate, triangular, costa mode-

rately arched, hind margin moderately rounded, slightly waved; light ochreous-yellow, basal half suffusedly strigulated with deeper ochreous-yellow; costa broadly strigulated with dark grey, more strongly towards base; a deep ochreous-yellow hardly curved streak from centre of disc to inner margin beyond middle; a broad rather dark fuscous-grey hind-marginal band, anterior edge irregular, running from before two-thirds of costa to anal angle; cilia grey (imperfect). Hind wings moderate, apex somewhat prominent, hind margin slightly rounded, waved; colour, strigulation, and cilia as in fore wings; a nearly straight entire deep ochreous-yellow central transverse streak; a moderately narrow dark fuscous-grey hind-marginal band, nearly evenly broad throughout, anterior edge indented above middle.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Matheu*); one specimen.

CELERENA, *Walk.*

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, porrected, basal joint rough-scaled, second joint smooth-scaled, attenuated at apex, terminal joint moderate, cylindrical. Antennæ rather more than half fore wings, in male filiform, towards apex thinly ciliated. Thorax densely hairy beneath, and with a double dense expansible tuft between second and third pairs of legs. Abdomen beneath with basal tuft of long fine hairs, and a large prominence near base, clothed with a dense cushion of long hairs. Posterior tibiæ greatly dilated, and with a long expansible tuft of hairs on inner side in middle, their apex produced above into a long horny projection, median spurs below middle, long, slender, crooked, outer about two-thirds of inner, terminal outer spur absent, inner stout; posterior tarsi with basal joint long, its median third dilated beneath into a large rounded projecting plate, second joint very short, somewhat swollen. Fore wings beneath with a fold concealing a deep furrow above posterior half of cell; vein 6 from below 9, 10 and 11 long-stalked, 10 anastomosing at a point with 9 before 8, 12 anastomosing strongly with 11 before 10. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 separate, approximated to 7 towards base.

It is probable that the various tufts of hair and abnormal structures of the legs are mainly sexual and specific characters, and are not to be considered as essential to the genus, which is sufficiently distinguished otherwise; they are therefore only provisionally included in the generic definition.

10. *Celerena proxima*, Walk.*Celerena proxima*, Walk., Suppl., 168.

♂, 62 mm. Head and palpi deep yellow, apical joint grey. Antennæ grey. Thorax deep yellow, with a dark grey anterior transverse stripe. Abdomen yellow, apical half with a dorsal streak and segmental margins grey, basal tuft dark grey in middle, white on sides. Legs dark grey, posterior tibiæ yellow, apical projection grey, tarsi greyish. Fore wings moderate, elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, hind margin very oblique, almost straight, slightly sinuate; blackish grey, with two large deep yellow blotches; first extending from base to near middle, not reaching either margin, suffused beneath and posteriorly; second transverse, broad, running from costa beyond middle towards anal angle, but not reaching it; cilia blackish grey. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded; deep yellow, with a moderately broad blackish-grey hind-marginal band, rather dilated about apex, sending a slight obscure suffusion along inner margin; cilia blackish grey.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen. Walker's type was from Celebes.

DESMOBATHRIDÆ.

Fore wings: 7 rising out of 9, 10 absent. Hind wings: 5 present, 8 remote from 7, connected with it by a bar near base.

DESMOBATHRA, n. g.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, porrected, second joint shortly scaled above, terminal joint short. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male (?). Posterior tibiæ in female with only one median spur, rather below middle, terminal spurs short. Fore wings with vein 6 remote from 9, 11 anastomosing moderately with 9 before 8, 12 anastomosing strongly with 11 before 9. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 separate.

11. *Desmobathra hesperias*, n. s.

♀, 23 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs orange-yellow. Antennæ grey. Fore wings triangular, hind margin slightly sinuate, rounded in middle; orange-yellow, with numerous small fine scattered purple-brown strigulæ; these tend to form an irregular curved line beyond middle; cilia ochreous-yellow. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded; colour, strigulæ, and cilia as in fore wings; a tolerably distinct discal dot; line not indicated.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); two specimens.

12. *Desmobathra acrophæa*, n. s.

♀, 22 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs orange-yellow. Antennæ greyish ochreous. Fore wings triangular, hind margin slightly sinuate, rounded in middle; bright orange, with small thinly scattered purple-brown strigulæ; these tend to form fine irregular lines at one-third and beyond middle; a purplish-brown hind marginal band, on costa extending from near two-thirds to apex, attenuated to a point on anal angle; cilia dark grey. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded; bright orange, paler towards anal angle; a narrow cloudy light purplish-brown hind-marginal band; a purple-brown discal dot; lines absent; strigulæ and cilia as in fore wings.

Possibly this might be a variety of the preceding, with which it was found.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); one specimen.

13. *Desmobathra niphoplaca*, n. s.

♀, 30 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark blackish grey. Fore wings moderate, triangular, costa unevenly arched, hind margin rounded; dark blackish grey, with two large transverse oval snow-white blotches, first before middle, second towards apex; the ground colour lightened on three small subterminal spots near lower half of hind margin; cilia dark blackish grey. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded; dark blackish grey; a very large irregular trapezoidal snow-white transverse median blotch, nearly reaching inner margin; ground colour lightened between this and a hind-marginal dark band; cilia dark blackish grey.

Solomon Islands (*Mathew*); one specimen.

DERXENA, *Walk.*

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, porrected, loosely scaled. Antennæ rather more than half fore wings, in male filiform, ciliated moderately with fascicles of cilia (2). Middle tibiæ with spurs very short, unequal; posterior tibiæ in male with spurs wholly absent. Fore wings with vein 6 remote from 9, 12 anastomosing moderately with 11. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 stalked; basal enclosed area between 7 and 8 hyaline.

Differs from the preceding essentially by vein 11 of fore wings being free from 9, and 6 of hind wings stalked with 7.

14. *Derxena cœlivagata*, Walk.*Derxena cœlivagata*, Walk., Suppl., 1615.

♂, 21 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish blue. Antennæ and palpi whitish. Fore wings triangular, hind margin gently rounded; pale silvery blue, thinly scaled; costal edge white; discal dot blackish; cilia whitish blue. Hind wings triangular, hind margin strongly rounded; colour, discal dot, and cilia as in fore wings

New Britain (*Mathew*); one specimen. According to Walker, also from New Guinea and Aru.

MICRONIADÆ.

Fore wings: 7 separate from 9, stalked with 6. Hind wings: 5 present, 8 free.

STESICHORA, n. g.

Face smooth. Palpi moderately long, obliquely ascending, very slender, linear; second joint very short, terminal joint long, thrice second, obtuse. Antennæ less than half fore wings, in male thick, filiform, simple. Middle tibiæ in male clothed externally with very fine long hairs; posterior tibiæ flatly dilated towards middle, externally clothed with soft fine hairs, median spurs at three-fourths, outer median spur obsolete, outer apical spur one-fourth of inner. Thorax rather hairy beneath. Fore wings with veins 2 and 3 stalked, rising from lower margin of cell near base, 4 from angle of cell, 10 rising out of 9. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 short-stalked, 6 and 7 from a point.

15. *Stesichora puellaria*, Walk.*Micronia puellaria*, Walk., Suppl., 1641.

♂, 53 mm. Head white, face and palpi blackish. Antennæ whitish. Thorax, abdomen, and legs white, anterior legs blackish. Fore wings triangular, costa gently arched, hind margin gently rounded, nearly straight beneath middle, slightly waved; white; about eight very small black transverse marks on costa, a double one before apex, and one below apex; a very fine blackish hind-marginal line; cilia white. Hind wings moderate, hind margin waved, in middle forming a short angular projection; white; a small round blackish spot before hind margin in angle; hind-marginal line and cilia as in fore wings.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen.

ANTEIA, n. g.

Face smooth. Palpi rather short, slender, obliquely ascending. Antennæ less than half fore wings, in male filiform, simple. Posterior tibiæ with median spurs at three-fourths, outer spurs less than half inner. Fore wings with veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked, 10 rising out of 9. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 very shortly stalked, 6 and 7 from near together.

16. *Anteia ithygramma*, n. s.

♂, 52 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-white. Fore wings broad, triangular. costa strongly arched before apex, hind margin slightly rounded; white, towards base faintly strigulated with pale greyish ochreous; three light greyish ochreous transverse streaks parallel to hind margin, obsolete towards costa; first at about one-third, slender, irregular, second central, broadest, third at about three-fourths; a narrow subterminal band of greyish ochreous striæ; a few minute blackish dots on costa, three or four before apex more conspicuous; a fine dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia white. Hind wings moderate, hind margin produced in middle into an acute angular projection, slightly waved; colour, streaks, subterminal striæ, and hind-marginal line as in fore wings; two elongate black dots above base of projection.

New Britain (*Mathew*); one specimen.

STROPHIDIA, *Ib.*

Face smooth. Palpi very short, slender, roughly scaled, porrected. Antennæ less than half fore wings, in male filiform, simple. Thorax hairy beneath. Posterior tibiæ with median spurs at two-thirds, outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 10 separate. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 6 and 7 from near together.

17. *Strophidia anerees*, n. s.

♀, 54 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs white; a black transverse mark on back of crown, and three black dots on forehead; palpi black above. Antennæ fuscous, above blackish, towards base becoming whitish ochreous. Fore wings broad, triangular, costa arched, hind margin nearly straight; white; costa with numerous short fine blackish strigulae, longer and scantier towards base; five pale greyish ochreous transverse streaks, obsolete on costa; first from one-sixth of costa to before middle of

inner margin; second slender, at about one-third, crossing cell; third from middle of costa to two-thirds of inner margin; fourth from three-fourths of costa to before anal angle; fifth along hind margin from apex to anal angle; a series of short irregular transverse greyish-ochreous strigulae midway between fourth and fifth; a very fine blackish hind-marginal line; cilia bright greyish ochreous. Hind wings moderate, hind margin produced below middle into a strong round-pointed projection; white; four very pale greyish ochreous transverse streaks; first along inner margin, almost obsolete; second from beneath two-fifths of costa to anal angle; third from beneath two-thirds of costa, nearly parallel to second, but bent round beneath and terminating in anal angle; fourth along hind margin from apex to base of projection; a band of irregular pale greyish-ochreous strigulae before hind margin; a small diffused blackish spot on base of upper side of projection, and two very small approximated blackish spots on base of lower side, lower side of projection also margined narrowly with black; cilia light greyish ochreous.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

18. *Strophidia wrapterina*, Butl.

Strophidia wrapterina, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, 165.

Very similar to the preceding, but fore wings with about twelve black dots only on the costa, and third streak more oblique; hind wings with discal streaks more obliquely placed, terminating on hind margin in two black spots, hind margin with a black streak from apex of wing to base of projection.

New Britain (*Mathew*); one specimen. Butler's type was from New Ireland.

GEOMETRIDÆ.

Fore wings: 7 rising out of 9, 10 rising out of 9, 11 separate from 9. Hind wings: 5 present, 8 free or anastomosing with 7 very shortly near base only.

EUCROSTIS, *Hb.*

Face smooth. Palpi short, slender, filiform, porrected. Antennæ in male bipectinated, towards apex simple. Posterior tibiæ in both sexes with median spurs absent. Fore wings with vein 6 from a point with 9, 10 rising out of 9 below 7, 11 anastomosing with or

running into 12. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 5 rising nearer to 6 than to 4, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 free, approximated to 7 towards base.

19. *Eucrostis erichlora*, n. s.

♀, 39 mm. Head and thorax green, space between antennæ snow-white. Palpi whitish ochreous. Antennæ white. Abdomen white, with a suffused green dorsal line. Fore wings triangular, hind margin gently rounded; vein 11 anastomosing with 12; rather deep green; costa narrowly pale brown, spotted with darker; lines hardly darker green, first preceded and second followed by whitish dots on veins; first from one-fourth of costa to before middle of inner margin, curved; second from two-thirds of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, upper three-fourths rather curved outwards; a small brown darker-centred discal spot; an ochreous-brown hind-marginal line; cilia white, towards tips brownish, with dark fuscous dots on veins. Hind wings moderate, hind margin produced in middle into an acute angular projection; colour, lines, discal spot, hind-marginal line, and cilia as in fore wings, but first line absent, second angulated in middle.

Fiji (*Mathew*); one specimen.

IODIS, *Hb.*

Face smooth. Palpi short or moderate, porrected, slender, filiform or loosely scaled. Antennæ in male bipectinated, towards apex simple. Posterior tibiæ in both sexes with median spurs present. Fore wings with veins 3 and 4 sometimes short-stalked, 6 rising out of 9, 10 rising out of 9 between 6 and 7, 11 free or anastomosing with 12 and sometimes again with 10 also. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 5 rising nearer to 6 than to 4, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 free, approximated to 7 towards base.

This genus is probably widely distributed; in Australia it is well represented. All the species included by Guenée in his genus *Chlorochroma*, which differs in no structural character from *Iodis*, are referred here. The variations in structure of vein 11 of the fore wings are of specific value only, occurring most markedly in the most closely allied species.

20. *Iodis cheramota*, n. s.

♂, 21—22 mm. Head green. Palpi crimson, mixed with white. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Thorax green, with a straight transverse ochreous-whitish line before anterior margin. Abdomen

whitish, somewhat mixed with ochreous, towards base green. Fore wings broad, triangular, hind margin gently rounded; veins 3 and 4 separate, 11 anastomosing with 12, free from 10; rather dull green; costa narrowly white, beneath ochreous-tinged; lines indistinct, very slender, whitish, denticulate; first from one-third of costa to middle of inner margin, where it forms a small spot; second from three-fourths of costa to hind margin above anal angle; a small dark reddish fuscous discal spot; a small snow-white semicircular spot on anal angle, bordered with fuscous-crimson; a small dark reddish fuscous apical spot; cilia whitish ochreous, with a waved dark fuscous-crimson subbasal line which encloses white dots on veins. Hind wings moderate, hind margin evenly rounded; colour, discal dot, and cilia as in fore wings lines absent.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

THALASSODES, *Gn.*

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, second joint obliquely ascending, with short rough projecting scales beneath, terminal joint rather long, cylindrical, obtuse. Antennæ in male bipectinated, towards apex simple. Thorax hairy beneath. Fore wings with vein 6 rising out of 9, 10 rising out of 9 between 6 and 7, 11 free. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 5 rising nearer to 6 than to 4, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 very closely appressed to 7 towards base or approximated.

21. *Thalassodes chloropis*, n. s.

♀, 36—40 mm. Head and antennæ whitish ochreous. Palpi pale green, beneath whitish. Thorax and abdomen light sea-green, abdomen with an obscure whitish dorsal line. Legs whitish ochreous, anterior tibiæ reddish. Fore wings broad, triangular, hind margin slightly rounded; rather light sea-green, with numerous very obscure small irregular green-whitish strigulæ; costal edge very pale whitish ochreous; a straight slender obscure whitish line from beneath middle of costa to three-fifths of inner margin; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hind wings broad, hind margin very obtusely angulated in middle; veins 7 and 8 closely appressed near base; colour, strigulæ, and cilia as in fore wings; a straight slender obscure whitish line from beyond middle of costa to vein 3 midway between its origin and hind margin.

Appears very closely allied to *T. pilaria*, *Gn.*, and the group of similar species, but is probably sufficiently

distinguished by the whitish ochreous face; the face in the other species is brown or green.

Fiji (*Lucas*); two specimens.

ACIDALIADÆ.

Fore wings: 7 rising out of 9, 10 rising out of 9, 11 anastomosing or connected by a short bar with 9. Hind wings: 5 present 8 anastomosing with 7 very shortly near base, or rarely free.

PYTHODORA, n. g.

Face smooth. Palpi rather short, very slender, arched, ascending, terminal joint extremely short. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male with two tufts of long cilia ($2\frac{1}{2}$) on each joint. Posterior legs in male with tibiæ and tarsi wholly absent, femora with a fan of extremely long projecting scales from whole length. Fore wings with vein 6 remote from 9, 10 rising out of 9 between 7 and 8, 11 anastomosing with 9 from 7 to below 10. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 from a point, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with 7 very shortly near base.

22. *Pythodora rhipistis*, n. s.

♂, 21 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs light brownish ochreous; face dark crimson-fuscous. Fore wings moderate, triangular, hind margin rounded; light brownish ochreous, finely sprinkled with fuscous, with five ill-defined irregularly waved slightly curved fuscous lines; first about one-third, bent beneath costa, second central, fifth marginal; discal dot black, preceding second line; a hind-marginal row of fine black dots; cilia light brownish ochreous. Hind wings moderate, hind margin bent in middle, rounded above; colour and markings as in fore wings, but first line obsolete.

Fiji (*Mathew*); one specimen.

ACIDALIA, Tr.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate or rather short, loosely rough-scaled or filiform, porrected or somewhat ascending. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male ciliated. Posterior tibiæ in male swollen, without spurs, tarsi in male more or less aborted, shorter than tibiæ. Fore wings with vein 6 remote from 9, 10 rising out of 9 between 7 and 8, 11 anastomosing shortly with 9 or connected with it by a short bar. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 separate,

6 and 7 separate or stalked, 8 anastomosing with 7 very shortly near base.

A cosmopolitan genus, but in New Zealand only represented by the wide-ranging *A. rubraria*, which cannot be regarded as indigenous. The separation or stalking of veins 6 and 7 of the hind wings is an unreliable character specifically, both forms occurring sometimes in the same species (as in *A. homodoxa*).

23. *Acidalia rubraria*, Dbl.

Ptychopoda rubraria, Dbl., Dieff., N. Z., ii., 286, Meyr., Trans. N. Z. Inst., 1883, 57; *Acidalia figlinaria*, Gn., ix., 454, pl. xii., 8; *A. repletaria*, Walk., 778; *A. attributa*, ib., 779; *Edonia acidaliaria*, ib., 1037.

Norfolk Island (*Mathew*); abundant throughout Eastern Australia and New Zealand.

24. *Acidalia crossophragma*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 19—20 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-brown, band between antennæ white. Antennæ whitish, ciliations in male 2½. Thorax and abdomen whitish ochreous. Posterior tibiæ in male with a dense tuft of long white hairs from middle above, tarsi one-fourth of tibiæ. Fore wings moderate, triangular, hind margin slightly bowed; whitish ochreous, sometimes thinly irrorated with fuscous; five obscure pale greyish ochreous waved slightly curved parallel lines, first before middle, nearly obsolete, rest between middle and hind margin; a black discal spot between first and second; a hind-marginal row of black dots, connected by a very fine blackish line; cilia ochreous-whitish, with two sharply marked dark fuscous lines, second strongest. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded; colour and markings as in fore wings, but first line absent, discal dot larger and placed on posterior edge of second line, which is somewhat before middle.

Easily recognisable by the two sharply marked dark fuscous lines in cilia.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); occurs also in North-East Australia.

25. *Acidalia recessata*, Walk.

Acidalia recessata, Walk., 777; *A. despoliata*, ib., 778;
A. optivata, ib., 780.

♂, ♀, 19—23 mm. Head and palpi blackish, band between antennæ white, collar ochreous. Antennæ whitish, ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Posterior tibiæ in male with a dense tuft of very long white hairs from base above, tarsi three-fourths of tibiæ. Fore wings moderate, triangular, hind margin gently rounded; pale whitish ochreous, with fine scattered black scales, sometimes rather dense; five somewhat irregular dentate grey lines, variable in intensity; first before middle, partially obsolete; a black discal dot between first and second; second thick, conspicuous, rather cloudy, from beyond two-thirds of costa to middle of inner margin; third, fourth, and fifth parallel, forming a hind-marginal band, third generally strongly marked, fourth and fifth cloudy, sometimes interrupted into spots; a hind-marginal row of black dots; cilia pale whitish ochreous. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, somewhat waved, bent in middle; colour and markings as in fore wings, but first line absent, discal dot larger and placed on posterior edge of an indentation in second line, which is somewhat before middle.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); common also throughout Eastern Australia.

26. *Acidalia amala*, n. s.

♂, 18 mm. Head and palpi blackish, band between antennæ white, collar ochreous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Posterior tibiæ in male with a dense tuft of very long white hairs from near base above, tarsi two-thirds of tibiæ. Fore wings moderate, triangular, hind margin gently rounded; very pale whitish ochreous; five irregular waved pale ochreous lines, first before middle, rest between middle and hind margin; a black discal dot between first and second; a hind-marginal row of black dots; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, somewhat bent in middle; colour and markings as in fore wings, but first line absent, discal dot a little beyond second line, which is somewhat before middle.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); two specimens.

27. *Acidalia homodoxa*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 18 mm. Face and palpi blackish, band between antennæ white, collar ochreous. Antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous; antennal ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$; posterior tibiæ in male without tuft, tarsi one-third of tibiæ. Fore wings moderate, triangular, hind margin gently rounded; whitish ochreous, with a few scattered black scales; costal edge narrowly ochreous; five indistinct ochreous lines; first before middle, nearly straight, second slightly irregular, beyond middle, third, fourth, and fifth irregularly dentate; a black discal dot between first and second; a hind-marginal row of black dots; cilia whitish ochreous. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, bent in middle, slightly waved; colour and markings as in fore wings, but first line absent, discal dot placed on second line, which is somewhat before middle.

Port Moresby, New Guinea, and Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); five specimens.

TRICHOCLADA, n. g.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, arched, ascending, shortly rough-scaled beneath, terminal joint very short. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male stout, bipectinated ($1\frac{1}{2}$), pectinations terminating in a tuft of very long cilia ($2\frac{1}{2}$). Posterior tibiæ in male considerably swollen, without spurs, tarsi considerably aborted. Fore wings with vein 5 rising nearer to 6 than to 4, 6 widely remote from 9, 10 rising out of 9 between 7 and 8, 11 anastomosing with 9 at a point below 7. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 separate, 8 anastomosing with 7 at a point near base.

28. *Trichoclada epigyssa*, n. s.

♂, 24 mm. Face dark fuscous, band between antennæ white, collar ferruginous. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath white. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax, abdomen, and legs white, anterior legs fuscous, posterior tarsi one-half of tibiæ. Fore wings rather broad, triangular, hind margin hardly rounded; white; costal edge narrowly ochreous-yellow; a minute black discal dot; two very indistinct irregular fine dentate grey lines before and beyond three-fourths, marked with obscure blackish dots on veins, second more distinct; two irregular series of fine scattered black scales between these and hind margin; a hind-marginal row of elongate black dots; cilia white. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, bent in middle; colour and markings as in fore wings.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

PERIXERA, n. g.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, porrected, second joint shortly rough-scaled above, terminal joint very long, as long as second, slender, filiform, obliquely drooping. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male very strongly bipectinated, apical one-fourth simple, in female thickened with scales towards base. Posterior femora in male with dense brush of long hairs above, tibiæ in male with median spurs absent. Fore wings with vein 6 widely remote from 9, 10 and 11 both rising out of 9 between 7 and 8. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 almost from a point, 6 and 7 separate, 8 anastomosing with 7 at a point near base.

Besides the species described below, I have two or three from Australia.

29. *Perixera ceramis*, n. s.

♀, 32 mm. Head and palpi deep fuscous-crimson, band between antennæ white. Antennæ ochreous-white. Thorax and abdomen pale reddish brown, towards anal extremity more whitish. Legs light pink. Fore wings moderate, triangular, hind margin rounded, waved; pale reddish brown, finely irrorated with dark grey; costal edge whitish ochreous; three indistinct obscure greyish lines, first at one-fourth, somewhat curved, second in middle, tolerably straight, third from two-thirds of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, unevenly curved, dotted with darker on veins; a hind-marginal row of dark grey dots on veins; cilia pale reddish brown. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, waved, slightly bent in middle; colour and cilia as in fore wings; middle line obscurely indicated, others obsolete; a blackish oval discal spot, containing a white dot.

Solomon Islands (*Mathew*); one specimen.

30. *Perixera prionodes*, n. s.

♂, 40 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous, with scattered dark fuscous scales; second joint of palpi blackish above; antennal pectinations 14; tuft of posterior femora light purplish. Fore wings triangular, moderate, costa somewhat sinuate, hind margin rounded, crenate; whitish ochreous, irregularly irrorated with purplish fuscous; a black dot near costa at one-fifth; first line represented by four black dots in a rectangularly angulated series, fourth above inner margin at one-fourth; a black discal dot; a very faintly indicated irregular fuscous

median shade; second line at three-fourths, slender, indistinct, irregular, sharply dentate, fuscous, marked with black dots on veins; a hind-marginal row of black dots; cilia whitish ochreous. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, crenate, tooth on vein 5 much smaller than rest; colour and markings as in fore wings, except discal spot, which is rather small, suboval, black, with a white centre.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

BOARMIADÆ.

Fore wings: 7 rising out of 9. Hind wings: 5 absent, 8 usually free.

EUIPPE, n. g.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, slender, smooth, ascending, terminal joint very short, porrected. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male (?). Thorax somewhat hairy beneath. Posterior tibiæ (in female) with median spurs at three-fifths, short, terminal spurs wholly absent; posterior tarsi with four pairs of fine spines on basal joint (at base, one-fifth, three-fifths, and apex). Fore wings with vein 6 almost from a point with 9, 10 absent, 11 free. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 short-stalked, 6 and 7 from near together, 8 with a strong basal fork, and connected with 7 near base above this by a short bar.

The structure of vein 8 of the hind wings is exceedingly curious, and the origin of its basal furcation remains to be explained.

31. *Euiippe phalarota*, n. s.

♀, 30 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous grey. Fore wings very broad, triangular, costa straight, on apical one-fourth strongly arched, hind margin nearly straight, crenulate; dark fuscous grey, with a large white trapezoidal dorsal patch, extending from two-fifths to four-fifths, and reaching half across wing, upper edge suffused, parallel to costa; under a lens the apex of all scales is very narrowly pale metallic blue; three dark brown obscure lines, nearly parallel to hind margin, first before one-fourth, second before middle, third beyond middle; first two very shortly angulated beneath costa; a dentate white subterminal line, indistinct on upper half; cilia white, with a suffused fuscous line, and barred with dark fuscous. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, crenate, middle tooth rather more prominent; dark fuscous grey; a broad snow-white median band,

extending from one-fourth to two-thirds, anterior edge bounded by a straight dark brown line continuous with the second line of fore wings; posterior edge parallel to hind margin, strigulated with dark grey; within this band are two or three short confluent streaks from inner margin beyond middle; apex mixed with white; subterminal line and cilia as in fore wings.

Solomon Islands (*Mathew*); one specimen.

BOARMIA, *Tr.*

Face with somewhat projecting scales. Palpi moderate, densely scaled, porrected. Antennæ in male bipectinated. Fore wings in male with a circular impression near inner margin towards base; vein 6 remote from 9, 10 and 11 separate. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 separate, 8 free, approximated to 7 towards base.

32. *Boarmia psychastis*, n. s.

♀, 38 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ white. Thorax and abdomen white, finely sprinkled with black. Legs white, apex of femora and base of tarsal joints blackish, coxæ hairy beneath. Fore wings rather elongate, triangular, costa slightly sinuate, hind margin rounded, waved; white, with fine scattered black scales, veins posteriorly suffused with whitish ochreous; costa, lower half of wing between first and second lines, and margins of a white dentate subterminal line suffused with grey; lines fine, black, dentate, first from beyond one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, angulated a little below costa, second from beyond two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, somewhat bent above middle; a pale ochreous spot beyond this below costa; discal spot transverse, suboval, pale, margined with blackish; hind margin with rather large black dots between veins; cilia white, slightly mixed with grey. Hind wings moderate, hind margin rounded, crenulate; colour, discal spot, second and subterminal lines, hind-marginal dots, and cilia as in fore wings; towards base suffused with grey; first line obsolete; second line curved outwards from one-fourth to three-fourths. Under surface white; discal spots large, black; second lines blackish; a subterminal blackish band, on fore wings touching a large blackish blotch on hind margin above middle.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); one specimen.

A second female specimen, taken by Mr. Mathew in Samoa, is probably to be referred to the same species, but differs in some respects: size, 34 mm.; fore wings

with a conspicuous black dot in disc near base, dorsal suffusion obsolete, second line followed by a cloudy grey similar line; hind wings with discal spot hardly discernible, second line more dentate, basal suffusion obsolete; vein 10 of fore wings touching 9 between 7 and 8; otherwise similar.

HYPERYTHRA, *Gn.*

Face with projecting scales. Palpi moderate, porrected, roughly scaled, terminal joint moderate, smooth, cylindrical. Antennæ in male bipectinated, apex simple. Fore wings in male with a circular impression near inner margin towards base; vein 6 separate from 9, 10 rising out of 9 between 7 and 8, 11 separate. Hind wings in male with a pencil of hairs on costa near base; veins 3 and 4 from near together, 6 and 7 separate, 8 free, somewhat approximated to 7 towards base.

33. *Hyperythra limbolaria*, *Gn.*

Hyperythra limbolaria, *Gn.*, ix., 101, pl. iii., 3, 4.

A female specimen agrees with Guenée's description, but the median line is much less distinct, posterior spots of fore wings obsolete; the two spots of hind wings rather large, very distinct; cilia without rosy tinge.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); occurs also in the Malay Archipelago and India.

PYRALIDINA.

The families of this group are defined as in my papers on the Australian species; except that the definition of the *Musotimidæ* is somewhat altered, and the family *Siculodidæ* is added to the group, from which I find that it cannot be naturally separated.

PYRALIDIDÆ.

VITESSA, *Moore.*

Forehead vertical; no ocelli; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male bipectinated, apex filiform. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint with loosely appressed scales, terminal joint long, cylindrical, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, rudimentary. Abdomen elongate, posteriorly dilated; anal valves in male exerted, densely scaled. Posterior tibiae with

outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 short-stalked. Hind wings broader by one-fourth than fore wings; veins 4 and 5 short-stalked, 6, 7, and 8 stalked from base of wing, 6 out of 7 near beyond angle of cell, 8 out of 7 before half-way between cell and apex.

The structure of veins 6, 7, 8 of hind wings is different from any other genus known to me, and is not noticed by Lederer; but I cannot say whether it is identical in all the species.

34. *Vitessa pyraliata*, Walk.

Vitessa pyraliata, Walk., Suppl., 221.

♂, ♀, 40 mm. Head deep yellow, face blackish. Palpi deep yellow, terminal joint blackish. Antennæ black, apical third white. Thorax deep ochreous-yellow, centre and a broad stripe down patagia blue-black. Abdomen blue-black, apex ochreous-yellow, segmental margins white. Legs blackish, apex of tibiæ whitish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, narrow towards base, costa sinuate, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; blue-black; an ochreous-yellow spot near base, in female larger and more transverse; a moderately broad yellowish white band at one-third, not quite touching margins, anterior edge straight, posterior edge deeply indented above middle and rather suffused; a large dull white transverse oval spot beyond middle, faintly yellowish tinged, nearly reaching both margins; veins posteriorly marked with obscure whitish streaks not touching transverse spot or hind margin; cilia blackish. Hind wings dull white; base blackish; a broad purple-black border along hind margin, broadest at apex, continued narrowly along costa to base; cilia blackish, tips grey-whitish.

Nearest to *V. suradera*, Moore, but quite distinct.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Matheu*); two specimens. Walker's type (identified from description, but I think correctly) is from Celebes.

ASOPIA, Tr.

35. *Asopia fuscicostalis*, Snell.

Asopia fuscicostalis, Snell., Tijd. v. Ent., 1880, 199; ib., 1883, pl. iv., 4.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Occurs also in Java and Celebes.

ENDOTRICHA, Z.

36. *Endotricha puncticostalis*, Walk.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Also from Eastern Australia, Celebes, and Java.

37. *Endotricha plinthopa*, n. s.

♀, 23 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen brownish ochreous, irregularly mixed with dull crimson. Antennæ whitish ochreous. Legs pale ochreous, anterior and middle pair above mixed with crimson and blackish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa somewhat sinuate, moderately arched towards apex, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, somewhat bowed; veins 4 and 5 as long-stalked as in *E. æthopa*; brownish ochreous, irrorated with dull crimson and posteriorly with blackish except towards costa; costal edge spotted with black; markings indistinct, formed by a blackish irroration; a line from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, bent outwards beneath costa, followed by a faint pale line: a small transverse discal spot; a double dentate line, enclosing an indistinct pale line, from costa near apex to anal angle; an interrupted black hind-marginal line; cilia whitish ochreous, above apex and on a broad space above middle of hind margin dark grey, with an irregularly interrupted blackish grey line near base. Hind wings dark purplish grey, costal half wholly suffused with whitish ochreous; a broad whitish ochreous median band, margined throughout by dark grey lines and containing on lower half slender grey lines near and parallel to each margin, anterior edge curved, posterior edge sinuate; a clear whitish ochreous narrow hind-marginal streak; cilia whitish ochreous, above apex grey, with three grey dots on hind margin above middle.

Nearest *E. æthopa*, *Meyr.*, but quite different; median band of hind wings broader and approaching nearer hind margin than in any Australian species.

Samoa (*Mathew*); one specimen.

DIPLOPSEUSTIS, *Meyr.*38. *Diplopscustis minima*, *Butl.*

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Also occurs in Formosa, Eastern Australia, and New Zealand.

SICULODIDÆ.

Fore wings with vein 7 separate, 8 or 9 stalked or separate, 10 present, separate. Hind wings with veins 6 and 7 remote at origin, lower median not pectinated.

Although some forms of this family differ from all other *Pyralidina* in having veins 8 and 9 of the fore wings separate, it is impossible in this instance to lay stress on the character, since these veins are found both stalked and separate in different specimens of the same species; the group must therefore be regarded as an abnormal family of *Pyralidina*, probably ancestral in character; it verges on the *Musotimidæ*, from which it is distinguished in the nearest allied genera only by the presence of vein 11 in the fore wings.

SICULODES, II.-S.

Forehead rounded, vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male strongly lamellate-dentate, shortly ciliated. Labial palpi moderate, obliquely ascending, second joint with appressed or projecting scales, terminal joint moderate or short, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs less than half inner. Fore wings with veins 8 and 9 separate or stalked, 10 approximated to 9 at base. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 4 and 5 rising near together, 6 from angle of cell, 7 from rather before angle, 8 free, approximated to 7 to rather beyond cell.

39. *Siculodes anticalis*, Walk.

Pyralis anticalis, Walk., Suppl., 1238.

♀, 22 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs white, somewhat mixed with pale ochreous; anterior tibiæ and tarsi banded with fuscous. Antennæ whitish ochreous. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, narrow at base, costa posteriorly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin bowed, oblique; veins 8 and 9 separate, approximated at base; white, with numerous scattered brownish ochreous fine transverse strigulae, which partially coalesce to form about six fine irregular transverse lines; a small fuscous spot above inner margin beyond middle; a black subapical dot; one or two strigulae beneath apex somewhat marked with black; cilia white. Hind wings white; strigulae as in fore wings; cilia white. Fore wings beneath with an irregular ochreous-brown streak along

costa, below which towards disc are some irregular raised black and prismatic-metallic scales.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Walker's type was from Mysol. I have a very similar closely allied species from North Australia, and Felder figures another from South America.

40. *Siculodes hemicycla*, n. s.

♀, 23 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs light ochreous, densely irrorated with reddish fuscous; antennæ light ochreous; posterior tibiæ whitish ochreous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin strongly rounded, very oblique, inner margin rounded, continuous with hind margin; veins 8 and 9 stalked; light ochreous, broadly suffused with reddish fuscous along costa except towards apex, along inner margin to anal angle, and on an elongate triangular patch resting on middle of hind margin, of which apex is in centre of wing; some fine scattered fuscous strigulæ; four pairs of irregular transverse tolerably well-defined reddish fuscous lines, first near base, second widest apart, from two-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, enclosing a quadrate dark spot on costa, third from two-thirds of costa to before anal angle, filled in with reddish fuscous on upper half, fourth from five-sixths of costa to anal angle; a single similar line near hind margin, before which are some scattered darker fuscous strigulæ; cilia brownish ochreous, tips whitish. Hind wings whitish ochreous, lower half suffused with reddish fuscous and marked with scattered dark fuscous strigulæ; cilia fuscous, tips whitish. Hind wings beneath suffused posteriorly with light purple-bluish.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

41. *Siculodes subfasciata*, Walk.

Morova subfasciata, Walk., Suppl., 523; *Cacœcia galli-colens*, Butl., N. Z. Cat., 46; *Siculodes subfasciata*, Meyr., Trans. N. Z. Inst., 1883, 108.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Occurs also in New Zealand.

The single Fijian specimen is a male; compared with two female specimens from New Zealand it is rather smaller and lighter, the palpi are longer and more slender, and veins 8 and 9 of the fore wings are separate but closely approximated at base, whilst in the New

Zealand specimens these veins are very shortly stalked ; in all other respects the specimens agree exactly, and I believe that these differences are merely sexual or perhaps individual only.

MESOPEMPTA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, vertical; ocelli absent (?); tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths of fore wings, in male (?). Labial palpi moderate, arched, rather ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, cylindrical. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiæ in female with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with veins 8 and 9 stalked, 10 very closely approximated to 9 towards base. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; vein 4 rising from lower angle of cell, 5 from middle of transverse vein, parallel to 4 and 6, 6 from upper angle, 7 from before angle, 8 anastomosing with 7 from middle of cell to considerably beyond cell.

Differs from *Siculodes* by the peculiar position of vein 5 of the hind wings, and the anastomosing of veins 7 and 8.

42. *Mesopempta heliopsamma*, n. s.

♀, 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light reddish ochreous; antennæ, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous; antennæ obscurely annulated with darker; tarsi darker, with pale rings at apex of joints. Fore wings triangular, costa almost straight, apex tolerably rectangular, hind margin obliquely rounded, slightly sinuate beneath apex; reddish ochreous, with numerous irregular tolerably straight pale transverse strigulæ; costa with some pairs of whitish dots, and partially finely dotted with dark fuscous; hind margin beneath apex obscurely dark fuscous; cilia reddish ochreous, tips paler. Hind wings with colour, strigulæ, and cilia as in fore wings.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen.

MUSOTIMIDÆ.

The modified definition of this family should be: Fore wings with vein 10 absent, 8 and 9 stalked, sometimes also 7 out of 8. Hind wings with vein 6 from upper angle of cell, 7 from upper margin of cell before angle (or rarely out of 6), anastomosing with 8. Abdomen in male with uncus strongly developed, complex.

The subjoined new genus is so closely allied to *Trichophyssetis* in nearly all structural characters, especially in the family character of the absence of vein 10

of the fore wings, that it is impossible to separate it from the family, though it does not possess the distinguishing characteristic of the neuration of the hind wings; the definition has therefore been recast to allow of its inclusion.

TRICHOPHYSETIS, *Meyr.*

43. *Trichophysetis neophyla*, *Meyr.*

Norfolk Island (*Mathew*); one specimen. Occurs also in Eastern Australia.

TRIEROPIS, n. g.

Forehead with a short flat projection; ocelli absent; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male stout, filiform, ciliated-pubescent, with angularly projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi very long, straight, porrected, with dense appressed scales, attenuated to apex. Maxillary palpi dilated with scales, terminating in a very long fine pencil of hairs as long as labial palpi, and resting on and between them. Abdomen in male with uncus moderate, bent, beneath set with stiff bristles, especially towards apex, with a stout obliquely truncate process from base beneath; claspers short, slender (?). Posterior tibiæ with spurs all very long and nearly equal. Fore wings with veins 7 and 8 stalked out of 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 from point of angle, 5 rather approximated to 4 at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle; lower median not pectinated.

Differs from *Trichophysetis* by the structure of the labial palpi, and the origin of vein 7 of the hind wings from 6.

44. *Trieropis nesias*, n. s.

♂, 16 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax white. Labial palpi dark fuscous, with a yellow-ochreous longitudinal line on side. Maxillary palpi dark fuscous mixed with ochreous, terminal pencil pale yellowish. Abdomen whitish ochreous, base and segmental margins white, with two blackish rings above middle. Legs whitish ochreous. Fore wings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin waved, rather oblique, somewhat sinuate below apex, strongly bowed outwards in middle; pale whitish ochreous, brownish-tinged; a yellow-ochreous streak along basal third of costa, beneath suffusedly margined with white; a slender fuscous line from two-fifths of costa to two-fifths of inner

margin, obsoletely angulated beneath costa, where it is double, and marked with two black dots in and above middle; a double waved fuscous line, dilated and yellow-ochreous on costa, from two-thirds of costa to four-fifths of inner margin, very strongly curved outwards on upper two-thirds; an elongate-crescentic yellow-ochreous mark extending along upper half of hind margin, anteriorly black-margined and outside that edged with white, before which is an obscure greyish suffusion; cilia whitish ochreous (imperfect). Hind wings pale whitish ochreous, brownish-tinged, costal half suffused with pale ochreous-yellowish except on hind margin; two pairs of dark fuscous lines only visible on dorsal half except first of second pair; first at one-third, second at two-thirds, somewhat curved; a greyish hind-marginal shade; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia whitish ochreous.

Tonga (*Mathew*); one specimen.

HYDROCAMPIDÆ.

CATACLYSTA, *Hb.*

Forehead vertical; ocelli absent; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male rather stout, filiform, pubescent-ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$), towards apex with projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales or roughly haired beneath, terminal joint moderate, rather obtuse or pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform. Abdomen in male with valves large, exerted, scaled; uncus long, curved, beneath with a rather shorter downward-curved process from base. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs three-fourths of inner. Fore wings with veins 3, 4, 5 approximated, 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 short. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 approximated, 5 from a point or stalked with 4 or absent (coincident with 4), 7 out of 6 near origin, 8 anastomosing with 7 beyond cell or wholly coincident with 7 from its origin to apex.

45. *Cataclysta hexalitha*, n. s.

♀, 26 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish, somewhat mixed with ochreous. Antennæ whitish ochreous. Palpi with second joint rough-haired beneath, terminal joint rather obtuse; whitish ochreous, mixed with dark fuscous, towards base white beneath. Legs ochreous-whitish. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin nearly straight, oblique, rounded beneath; white, irregularly and suffusedly irrorated with ochreous-yellowish; an ochreous-yellow basal

suffusion; a thick ochreous-yellow rather suffused streak from inner margin at one-third to disc at two-fifths, continued irregularly through disc to three-fourths, thence bent downwards to above anal angle, and again curved abruptly upwards, becoming narrower and dark-margined, and continued nearly parallel to hind margin to costa at five-sixths; a subquadrate deep ochreous-yellow spot in disc beyond middle, connected with costa by a fuscous suffusion, and suffused beneath into discal streak; a short very inwardly oblique ochreous-yellow streak from anal angle, touching curve of discal streak, surrounded anteriorly by an obscure fuscous suffusion; an ochreous-yellow hind-marginal fascia, anteriorly blackish-edged; a hind-marginal row of black dots; cilia whitish, with an interrupted fuscous line. Hind wings with vein 5 from a point with 4, 8 anastomosing with 7 to middle; white; a thick anteriorly much suffused deep ochreous-yellow fascia from beneath costa at two-fifths to middle of inner margin, sharply angulated in middle; an irregularly curved ochreous-yellow fascia from disc beyond middle to anal angle, bent to touch hind-marginal streak above anal angle; beyond this the entire apical area strewn with sharply defined black speckles; an ochreous hind-marginal fascia, becoming yellow towards anal angle, marked between apex and three-fourths with six small semicircular deep black spots; cilia whitish, with a shining grey line.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

ANYDRAULA, *Meyr.*

46. *Anydraula cyanolitha*, n. s.

♀, 15 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-yellowish, shoulders mixed with blackish. Palpi with second joint irregularly rough-haired beneath; whitish, somewhat mixed with blackish. Antennæ whitish, annulated with fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior femora and tibiæ blackish above. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, narrow, costa hardly arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin obliquely rounded; deep ochreous-yellow; a fuscous basal patch, limited by a straight whitish line from one-fourth of inner margin to one-third of costa, thence produced narrowly along costa to middle; a large triangular patch, mixed with dark grey and white scales, extending on inner margin from before middle to near anal angle, its apex touching middle of costa; a triangular pearly white blotch on costa at two-thirds, reaching half across wing; a triangular white spot on costa before apex, giving rise to a steel-blue-metallic blackish-edged streak near hind margin, reaching two-thirds across wing; a steel-blue-metallic oblique spot

above anal angle; a fine black hind-marginal line; cilia shining grey, with a dark grey line near base. Hind wings black, base suffused with pearly white; a deep ochreous-yellow erect spot on inner margin beyond middle, reaching half across wing; three parallel ill-defined straight streaks from two-thirds of costa to posterior side of this spot, violet-blue-metallic, becoming whitish towards costa; a series of five roundish violet-blue-metallic spots before hind margin, two lowest approximated, four upper connected with hind margin by small ochreous-brown spots; cilia as in fore wings.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

47. *Anydraula drusialis*, Walk.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens. Occurs also in North-East Australia and Borneo.

48. *Anydraula unilinealis*, Snell.

Oligostigma unilinealis, Snell., Tijds. v. Ent., 1875, pl. viii., 2.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Occurs also in Java.

Snellen includes in the genus *Oligostigma* several species of discordant structure which cannot be kept together.

PARAPONYX, *I*b.

49. *Paraponyx polydectalis*, Walk.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens. Occurs also in Eastern Australia.

50. *Paraponyx chrysota*, n. s.

♂, 19 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-yellow; palpi white towards base beneath, second joint rough-haired beneath, terminal joint swollen towards apex. Legs whitish, anterior pair ochreous-yellow. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa gently arched posteriorly, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; vein 11 closely approximated to 9 at base; pearly white, suffusedly irrorated with ochreous-yellow except on subterminal fascia; markings deep ochreous-yellow; a suffused streak along costa from base to two-thirds, a broader suffused streak along inner margin from base to near anal angle, and a straight suffused fascia connecting posterior extremities of these; a suffused fuscous spot in disc before middle;

a straight fascia from five-sixths of costa to apex of dorsal streak; a moderate hind-marginal fascia, anteriorly margined with an interrupted black line; a hind-marginal row of black dots; cilia pale whitish ochreous. Hind wings white, tinged with ochreous-yellowish; a deep ochreous-yellow fascia beyond middle parallel to hind margin, anteriorly partially blackish-margined towards disc; an ochreous-yellow partially black-margined hind-marginal fascia; three small round black spots on hind margin above middle, two upper semicircularly margined with white anteriorly, and preceded by some scattered black speckles; cilia pale whitish ochreous.

Nearer *P. polydectalis* than any other species known to me.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

SCHÆNOBIUS, *Dup.*

51. *Schœnobius imparellus*, *Meyr.*

Fiji (*Lucas*); one female specimen, rather narrower-winged than usual, but not different otherwise. Occurs also in Eastern Australia.

BOTYDIDÆ.

MARGARODES, *Gn.*

52. *Margarodes oceanitis*, *n. s.*

♂, ♀, 44—46 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs greenish white; collar very narrowly ochreous; shoulders ferruginous; anal tuft greyish ochreous mixed with black, expansible; anterior and middle tibiæ ferruginous above. Maxillary palpi ferruginous, apex and base white. Labial palpi ferruginous, basal half greenish white. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa somewhat sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, oblique; pale green, irregularly suffusedly irrorated with white; a narrow ferruginous costal streak, finely attenuated posteriorly, beneath margined by a suffused white streak; a row of dark grey dots on hind margin, often indistinct; rarely a grey hind-marginal line; cilia grey, base and tips whitish. Hind wings with colour, hind-marginal dots, and cilia as in fore wings; vein 1*b* not clothed with hairs beneath.

Nearest *M. glaucalis*, *Gn.*, which I have not seen, but according to the description it should be sufficiently distinct.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); about ten specimens.

CYDALIMA, *Ld.*

Forehead rather oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), with a marked sinuation at about one-fifth, thence to base rough-scaled above, basal joint thickened, with a short tooth of scales above in front. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, broadly dilated beneath with dense projecting scales, anteriorly truncate, terminal joint concealed. Maxillary palpi rather short, dilated towards apex with dense scales, truncate. Abdomen in male with dense exertible anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-fourth of inner. Fore wings with veins 7 and 10 closely approximated to 9 towards base, 11 very oblique. Hind wings somewhat broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to one-third.

53. *Cydalima mysteris*, n. s.

♂, 40 mm. Head brownish ochreous, face dark fuscous with purple-blue reflections. Palpi dark fuscous with purple-blue reflections, basal half pearly white. Antennæ white, basal fifth ochreous-brown. Thorax with a broad raised scaled hood in front; anterior half dark fuscous, with brilliant prismatic reflections, posterior half white. Abdomen and legs white, anterior tibiæ and basal half of middle tibiæ dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, narrow towards base, costa posteriorly strongly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly sinuate, very oblique; shining violet-white; a broad dark shining violet-fuscous stripe along costa, lower edge before middle with a small projecting tooth, preceded by a similar small indentation; rarely a row of minute black dots on hind margin; cilia silvery white. Hind wings shining violet-white; cilia silvery white.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); several specimens.

PHACELLURA, *Guild.*54. *Phacellura indica*, *Saund.*

New Hebrides and Samoa (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); common. Occurs also in Eastern Australia, Malay Archipelago, China, India, South Africa, and Cape Verde Islands.

GLYPHODES, Gn.

55. *Glyphodes actorionalis*, Walk.

Glyphodes actorionalis, Walk., 498 (nec Ld.); *Lypotigris jovialis*, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxvi., 25.

♂. Antennæ five-sixths of fore wings, ciliations two-thirds. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-third of inner. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 from a point.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); one specimen. Also from Celebes and India.

56. *Glyphodes stolalis*, Gn.

Glyphodes stolalis, Gn., 293, pl. iii., 11.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); about ten specimens. Also from Celebes.

57. *Glyphodes astomalis*, Feld.

Lepyrodes astomalis, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxv., 22.

♂, 18 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish; thorax with scattered fuscous spots; anal tuft blackish; antennal cilia one-fourth; anterior femora and tibiæ with apex dark fuscous, posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-third of inner. Fore wings elongate-triangular, much narrowed towards base, costa somewhat sinuate, apex round-pointed, hind margin rather bowed, oblique; white, with fuscous markings, forming ten transverse lines perpendicular to costa, and a hind-marginal band; one almost at base, two together near beyond it, a pair at one-third, three together forming a median band dilated beneath, and two from costa about two-thirds converging and meeting hind-marginal band in middle; hind-marginal band moderate, evenly broad, containing an interrupted white line, and two white spots on middle of hind margin; cilia fuscous, with a broad white space beneath apex and another above anal angle. Hind wings white, semi-transparent, with fuscous markings; a somewhat curved narrow fascia before middle, containing a white median dot; a moderate irregular hind-marginal band, containing a very irregularly interrupted white line, and receiving below middle an irregular fuscous line from costa at three-fifths; cilia white, with a dark fuscous line, and with fuscous patches at apex, middle, and below anal angle.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen.

Felder's species is said to be from South Africa; his figure is coarse, but I believe it is correctly identified.

SIRIOCAUTA, Ld.

58. *Siriocauta testulalis*, Hb.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Occurs also in Eastern Australia, Malay Archipelago, Japan, India, Africa, West Indies, and South America.

EUCLASTA, Ld.

Forehead oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ longer than fore wings, filiform, in male shortly ciliated, with angularly projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, with dense projecting scales beneath, anteriorly truncate, terminal joint concealed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Fore wings with vein 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings broader by one-fourth than fore wings; veins 4 and 5 from a point, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

59. *Euclasta maceratalis*, Ld.

Euclasta maceratalis, Ld., 189, pl. xv., 11.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen. Also from North-East Australia and Celebes.

HYMENOPTYCHIS, Z.

Forehead rounded, vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ nearly as long as fore wings, in male filiform, compressed, minutely ciliated. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with short projecting scales beneath terminal joint very short, cylindrical. Maxillary palpi extremely short, rudimentary. Abdomen in male very long, anal segment extremely elongate, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs less than half inner. Fore wings without transverse vein, veins 6 and 7 continued as independent veins almost to base, 7 sinuate in middle, 10 rising from before normal position of transverse vein (therefore not truly out of 9), 11 oblique; above with a naked longitudinal space in disc, including an impression in sinuation of 7, beneath which is a short ridge of erect scales on 6; beneath with a loose brush of hairs directed inwards from near costa towards base. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; cell

short, transverse vein strongly bent, veins 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 rather near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

60. *Hymenoptychis sordida*, Z.

Hymenoptychis sordida, Z., Caff., 65; Ld., pl. xvi., 2.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens. Occurs also in Celebes, India, and South Africa.

COMETURA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male filiform, shortly ciliated (1). Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with short projecting scales beneath, terminal joint short, cylindrical. Maxillary palpi minute, filiform. Abdomen in male very long, with a long exertible anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

61. *Cometura picrogramma*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 18—20 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale yellow-ochreous; shoulders suffused with dark grey. Palpi dark grey, basal half white. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa somewhat sinuate, posteriorly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rounded, rather strongly oblique; light yellow-ochreous, towards costa and hind margin brownish-tinged; costa suffused with grey, costal edge dark grey; a dark fuscous dot beneath costa at one-fourth; two dark fuscous transverse parallel marks in middle of disc, indicating sides of a quadrate spot; second line dark fuscous, indistinct, sharply irregularly dentate, from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, middle third irregularly curved outwards; a dark grey hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a sharply marked dark grey line. Hind wings with colour, second and hind-marginal lines, and cilia as in fore wings.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens.

SPANISTA, Ld.

62. *Spanista ornatalis*, Dup.

It is this species which is described by me in an earlier paper as new under the name of *Hydriris chalybitis*.

I should explain that this mistake was due to an error of Lederer, who in his tabulation of genera includes *Spanista* amongst those which possess maxillary palpi, which is incorrect, and led me to overlook the identification.

New Hebrides and Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*). Occurs also in Eastern Australia, Celebes, Java, Africa, and Southern Europe.

DRACÆNURA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ from four-fifths to almost as long as fore wings, in male filiform, very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), with projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi moderately long, slender, filiform. Abdomen in male very long, anal segment elongate, with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur one-fourth to one-half, outer end-spur one-half of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings rather broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 rising in male out of 6 almost at origin and connected with 8 very near origin at a point only or by a short transverse bar, in female out of 6 near origin and anastomosing shortly with 8.

Closely allied to *Pleonectusa*, from which it is distinguished by the peculiar form of anastomosis of veins 7 and 8 of the hind wings in male.

63. *Dracænura stenosoma*, Feld.

Platamonia stenosoma, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxiv., 16.

♂ 49—53 mm., ♀ 38—40 mm. Head rather dark fuscous, crown mixed with light ochreous. Palpi fuscous, base white. Antennæ whitish ochreous. Thorax light yellow-ochreous, anterior margin suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous-yellowish, in male apical half suffused with dark fuscous, purple-shining. Legs pale whitish ochreous, anterior tibiæ fuscous. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, more elongate in male, costa posteriorly strongly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, in male extremely oblique, in female rather strongly oblique, inner margin in male sinuate outwardly before middle;

lower median vein in male clothed with long hairs on under surface; fuscous, violet-shining; inner margin in male broadly, in female very narrowly, suffused with pale whitish yellowish; lines slender, somewhat darker, indistinct, slightly waved; first from one-sixth of costa to one-fourth of inner margin, straight, sometimes obsolete; second from two-thirds of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, slightly curved outwards, somewhat irregular; a small round dark fuscous discal spot near costa at one-third, and a narrow transverse spot before middle; cilia fuscous. Hind wings with inner margin in male longitudinally folded, fold clothed with hairs; shining whitish yellowish; a dark fuscous transverse discal spot considerably before middle; a moderate fuscous violet-shining hind-marginal band, in male darker and more violet but obsolete at apex; in female an indistinct or faint fuscous irregular line, near and tolerably parallel to anterior edge of hind-marginal band; cilia in male dark fuscous, in female ochreous-yellowish with a fuscous line.

This is the extreme form of the genus; the inner-marginal fold in the hind wings of male is more or less indicated in the other species, but not in such a pronounced form.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); about a dozen specimens.

64. *Dracænura pelochra*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 23—24 mm. Head yellow-ochreous, crown mixed with whitish. Palpi yellow-ochreous, beneath broadly white. Antennæ whitish ochreous. Thorax yellow-ochreous, on back mixed with whitish. Abdomen yellow-ochreous, towards base more whitish, segmental margins white, anal segment wholly snow-white. Legs ochreous-whitish. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, oblique; yellow-ochreous, becoming deeper ochreous towards costa, especially towards base; markings ochreous-brown, distinct; first line from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin, somewhat curved outwards; a very small round discal spot at one-third, and a narrow transverse spot in middle; second line from two-thirds of costa to beyond two-thirds of inner margin, rather irregular, upper two-thirds slightly curved outwards; cilia whitish, with a grey basal line. Hind wings with hind margin waved; whitish yellowish; a slightly curved fuscous line from middle of disc to inner margin before anal angle; a suffused brownish ochreous hind-marginal band; cilia whitish.

Fiji (*Mathew*); several specimens.

65. *Dracænura asthenota*, n. s.

♀, 27—28 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs ochreous-white; face and margin of shoulders fuscous. Palpi fuscous, beneath broadly white. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; a fuscous streak along costa from base, becoming pale ochreous on apical third, and somewhat suffused with pale ochreous beneath; a fuscous dot beneath this at one-fifth, and another above inner margin at one-third, representing first line; a round dark fuscous dot beneath costal streak beyond one-fourth, and a transverse dark fuscous mark at one-half; a slightly curved row of transverse fuscous dots, darker on margins, from three-fourths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, slightly indented below costa and above inner margin; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hind wings and cilia whitish.

The male being unknown, it is of course possible that the species might belong to *Pleonectusa*.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

66. *Dracænura agramma*, n. s.

♂ 27 mm., ♀ 23 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-yellowish; face and shoulders suffused with dark fuscous; anal segment in male yellow-whitish. Palpi fuscous, beneath broadly white. Legs whitish yellowish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, more elongate in male, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow; basal half of costa suffused with fuscous; in female costal edge dark grey throughout, a dark fuscous dot in disc at one-fourth, a dark fuscous transverse mark before middle, and a dark grey hind-marginal line, but in male these are not indicated; cilia in male yellow-whitish, in female grey, tips whitish. Hind wings with colour and cilia as in fore wings; in female a narrow dark fuscous streak along hind margin, not indicated in male.

Samoa (*Mathew*); several specimens.

67. *Dracænura horochroa*, n. s.

♂, 20—21 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-yellowish; face and shoulders blackish. Palpi blackish, beneath broadly white. Legs whitish yellowish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex round-pointed,

hind margin straight, very oblique; deep ochreous-yellow; basal half of costa suffused with dark purplish fuscous; lines slender, dark fuscous; first from one-fifth of costa to one-fourth of inner margin, ill-defined, nearly straight; second from two-thirds of costa to beyond two-thirds of inner margin, straight, slightly indented towards costa; a dark fuscous discal dot in middle; cilia white, with a strong sharply marked dark fuscous basal line. Hind wings deep ochreous-yellow, towards base paler; a slender dark fuscous line from beneath costa beyond middle to above inner margin before anal angle, nearly straight, slightly irregular; cilia as in fore wings.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); several specimens.

68. *Dracænura myota*, n. s.

♂, 24 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale shining grey; anal segment snow-white. Palpi dark grey, beneath broadly white. Antennæ grey-whitish. Legs white, anterior and middle pair grey above. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, very oblique; rather light shining grey, with pale bluish reflections; lines and spots hardly darker, very indistinct; first line from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin, nearly straight; second from two-thirds of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, irregularly curved; a small round discal spot at one-third, and a transverse spot in middle; cilia grey, apical half whitish. Hind wings with hind margin waved; pale grey, bluish-shining, paler towards base; hind margin very slenderly suffused with blackish grey; cilia whitish.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); several specimens.

PLEONECTUSA, *Ld.*

Forehead rounded, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ almost as long as fore wings, in male filiform, very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$), with projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi moderately long, slender, filiform. Abdomen in male very long, anal segment elongate, with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur one-third, outer end-spur one-half of inner. Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 sometimes short-stalked, 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings rather broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base,

7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to one-third to three-fourths.

The anastomosis of veins 7 and 8 of the hind wings varies specifically, and in *P. chalinota* veins 4 and 5 of the fore wings are stalked, whilst in the other species they are separate, but I do not consider these differences here of generic importance.

69. *Pleonectusa metaleucalis*, Walk.

Bradina metaleucalis, Walk., Suppl., 1872.

♂, 24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-grey. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly white. Antennæ whitish. Abdomen grey, segmental margins white. Legs whitish, anterior and middle pairs grey above. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin straight, very oblique; shining violet-fuscous; lines and spots darker, tolerably distinct; first line from one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, rather curved; second from two-thirds of costa to four-fifths of inner margin, nearly straight, somewhat irregular; space between first and second lines clear white on dorsal half, forming a quadrate blotch; a small round discal spot at one-third, and a transverse spot in middle; cilia fuscous. Hind wings with vein 7 anastomosing with 8 to three-fourths; snow-white; a moderate rather dark violet-fuscous hind-marginal band; cilia fuscous.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens.

70. *Pleonectusa parallela*, n. s.

♂, 19 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs deep ochreous-yellow; palpi broadly white beneath. Fore wings triangular, narrow at base, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; deep ochreous-yellow; extreme costal edge very slenderly blackish; a short black very oblique streak or small spot from base of costa; first line blackish, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, slightly curved; a short transverse linear blackish mark in middle of disc; second line blackish, from two-thirds of costa to inner margin before anal angle, somewhat curved outwards from one-fourth to three-fourths, with a short acute indentation at three-fourths; an interrupted blackish hind-marginal line; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings with vein 7 anastomosing with 8 to one-third; ochreous-yellow, becoming much paler towards base;

an irregular fuscous line from middle of disc to anal angle; cilia ochreous-yellow, tips paler.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

71. *Pleonectusa chloroscia*, n. s.

♂, 25 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous; palpi broadly white beneath; shoulders fuscous; anal segment white, preceded by a fuscous suffusion. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa hardly sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin gently rounded, oblique; pale whitish ochreous; basal half of costa narrowly suffused with fuscous; first line fuscous, very slender, indistinct, from one-fifth of costa to before one-third of inner margin, hardly curved; a dark fuscous dot in disc at one-third, and a dark fuscous narrow transverse spot in middle; second line fuscous, somewhat irregular, from beyond two-thirds of costa to four-fifths of inner margin, tolerably straight, slightly indented near costa and inner margin; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hind wings with vein 7 anastomosing with 8 to one-third; pale whitish ochreous; a fuscous line from beneath costa at three-fifths to near anal angle, obsolete at lower extremity, somewhat curved; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Tonga (*Mathew*); several specimens.

72. *Pleonectusa trispila*, n. s.

♂, 17 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and legs white; anterior tibiæ ochreous with a suffused blackish band. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly white. Abdomen white, base of two apical segments ochreous mixed with black. Fore wings triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, oblique; white; an ochreous streak along costa, becoming fuscous at base; a small round dark fuscous spot touching lower edge of costal streak beyond one-sixth, a second beyond one-fourth, and a third in middle, the last giving rise to a short ochreous-yellow transverse streak which reaches half across wing; second line yellow-ochreous, irregularly spotted with blackish, running from four-fifths of costa to inner margin close before anal angle, twice irregularly sinuate; a pale yellow-ochreous hind-marginal line; cilia white. Hind wings with vein 7 anastomosing with 8 to one-third; white; a small round dark fuscous spot in disc beyond middle, giving rise to a slightly curved pale ochreous line, obscurely dotted with dark fuscous, running to anal angle; a pale ochreous hind-marginal line; cilia white.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

73. *Pleonectusa chalinota*, n. s.

♂, 21 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs snow-white; three apical segments of abdomen sharply blackish above. Fore wings triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex tolerably rectangular, hind margin somewhat sinuate, oblique; snow-white; a blackish discal dot before one-third; a transverse oval blackish discal spot before middle; a similar spot on costa at three-fourths, whence proceeds a nearly straight light ochreous line to inner margin at four-fifths; a small blackish apical spot, connected with a slender interrupted dark fuscous streak along hind margin, finely attenuated beneath; cilia white, basal half whitish ochreous, separated by an indistinct fuscous line; veins 4 and 5 short-stalked. Hind wings with vein 7 anastomosing with 8 to beyond one-third; snow-white; a straight pale ochreous line from costa beyond two-thirds to anal angle; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line, dilated at apex, not reaching anal angle; cilia as in fore wings.

Solomon Islands and Ellice Islands (*Mathew*); several specimens.

TREMATARCHA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ five-sixths of fore wings, in male filiform, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$), with projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, cylindrical, obtuse, sometimes concealed. Maxillary palpi moderately long, slender, filiform. Abdomen in male elongate, anal segment long, with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs about half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique; in male 4 and 5 closely appressed towards base, a circular impression above in disc immediately beyond cell, 6 bent and shortly furcate at base in this, beneath with a longitudinal comb of dense scales from beneath costa before middle directed towards disc. Hind wings somewhat broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

Closely allied to *Pleonectusa*, from which it differs especially by the peculiar structure of the fore wings in male. *Bradina*, Ld., must approach this very nearly, but Lederer makes no mention of the conspicuous comb or fold of scales on the under surface of fore wings, which he could not fail to have noticed.

74. *Trematarcha erilitalis*, Feld.

Marasmia erilitalis, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxv., 26.

♂, 26 mm. Head white, on sides dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly white. Antennæ whitish. Thorax white, shoulders dark fuscous. Abdomen white, anal segment sharply dark fuscous above. Legs white. Fore wings triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly waved, gently rounded, oblique; white, towards hind margin and apical part of costa tinged with pale brownish ochreous; a dark fuscous streak along costa from base to two-thirds, posteriorly suffused, sometimes continued to apex; a slender dark fuscous line from before three-fourths of costa to before three-fourths of inner margin, very slightly curved outwards, somewhat indented below costa; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia white, basal half whitish ochreous, separated by an indistinct fuscous line. Hind wings white, towards hind margin tinged with pale brownish ochreous; an indistinct oblique transverse fuscous mark in disc at one-fourth; a straight dark fuscous line from costa at three-fifths to anal angle, obsoletely bent at lower extremity; hind-marginal line and cilia as in fore wings.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); several specimens.

75. *Trematarcha semnopa*, n. s.

♂, 26 mm. Head greyish fuscous, face darker. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly white. Antennæ greyish ochreous. Thorax greyish ochreous, shoulders fuscous. Abdomen greyish ochreous, becoming blackish posteriorly, with pale segmental margins, anal segment wholly snow-white. Legs ochreous-whitish. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather oblique, slightly rounded; greyish fuscous, towards inner margin somewhat lighter; costa suffused with darker fuscous from base to two-thirds, the suffusion extending itself round discal impression, in centre of which is a round white dot; a cloudy dark fuscous line, posteriorly edged with paler, from three-fourths of costa to inner margin before anal angle, rather curved outwards, shortly indented beneath costa; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia snow-white, with a fuscous basal line. Hind wings greyish fuscous, becoming lighter towards base; an outwards-curved dark fuscous line, posteriorly edged with paler, from three-fourths of costa to anal angle; hind-marginal line and cilia as in fore wings.

Rotumah Island (*Mathew*); one specimen.

CNAPHALOCROCIS, *Ld.*76. *Cnaphalocrocis rutilalis*, Walk.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*). Occurs also in North-East Australia, Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, India, and Central America.

MARASMA, *Ld.*

Forehead flat, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male filiform, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), with angularly projecting scales towards apex. Labial palpi moderate, somewhat ascending, second joint with long dense projecting scales beneath, forming a quadrate tuft, terminal joint very short, concealed. Maxillary palpi moderate, dilated with scales towards apex. Abdomen in male with moderate exsertible anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs about half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 very closely approximated to 9 towards base, 11 oblique; in male with a bladder-like inflation in posterior half of cell beneath upper margin, under surface densely scaled, upper surface covered by an irregular comb of dense scales from beneath costa. Hind wings somewhat broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 almost to apex.

77. *Marasmia ruralis*, Walk.

Botys ruralis, Walk., 666, 994; *Marasmia cicatricosa*, *Ld.*, pl. xii., 8.

Fiji (*Mathew*, *Lucas*); several specimens. Occurs also in Celebes, Java, Ceylon, and Mauritius.

EPIMIMA, n. g.

Forehead flat, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male filiform, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), with angularly projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, somewhat ascending, second joint with long dense projecting scales beneath, forming a quadrate tuft, terminal joint very short, concealed. Maxillary palpi moderate, tolerably filiform. Abdomen in male with a dense exsertible anal tuft, valves exsertible (probably usually retracted). Posterior tibiæ with outer median spur one-half, outer end-spur three-fourths of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings somewhat broader than

fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 almost to base.

Separated from *Dolichosticha* by vein 10 of fore wings rising out of 9.

78. *Epimima stereogona*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 15—16 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous; anterior tibiæ fuscous; anal segment in male above fuscous with five white longitudinal stripes. Palpi fuscous, beneath white towards base. Fore wings triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin bowed, oblique; very pale whitish ochreous, towards costa broadly and suffusedly irrorated with fuscous-grey; costal edge between first and second lines pale whitish ochreous, marked with about seven small dark fuscous spots; lines slender, dark fuscous-grey; first from one-fourth of costa to beyond one-third of inner margin, slightly curved; second from a small spot on costa at two-thirds, almost acutely angulated at two-thirds to beneath middle of disc, thence again rectangularly bent to inner margin beyond middle; a transverse-linear dark fuscous-grey discal spot in middle; a moderately broad fuscous-grey hind-marginal band, somewhat excavated irregularly from one-fourth to three-fourths, where it touches angle of second line; cilia whitish, with a strong dark fuscous line near base, and indistinct grey posterior line. Hind wings ochreous-whitish; a nearly straight slender dark fuscous-grey line from beneath costa at one-third to anal angle; a similar line from beyond middle of costa to inner edge of hind-marginal band below middle; a moderately broad fuscous-grey hind-marginal band, shortly attenuated to a point at anal angle; cilia whitish, with a dark fuscous line near base.

Fiji (*Lucas*); two specimens.

DOLICHOSTICHA, *Meyr.*

79. *Dolichosticha perinephes*, n. s.

♂, 18—20 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous; face and shoulders suffused with fuscous; a white black-margined line above each eye, and on basal joint of antennæ; antennæ with angularly projecting scales at joints, ciliations one-half; anal segment with a white streak on each side, bordered beneath with black, penultimate segment black at base. Palpi fuscous, beneath white at base. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex tolerably obtuse,

hind margin slightly rounded, oblique; whitish ochreous, brownish-tinged except towards inner margin; costa suffused with fuscous from base to second line; lines slender, dark fuscous; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, somewhat curved above middle; second from beyond two-thirds of costa, somewhat curved on upper half, below middle rectangularly bent inwards to beneath discal spot, thence again rectangularly bent to inner margin beyond middle; a transverse linear dark fuscous discal spot; a very indistinct fuscous shade near and tolerably parallel to second line, but more remote on inner margin, indicating a hardly perceptibly greyer hind-marginal band; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia grey-whitish, with two grey lines. Hind wings ochreous-whitish, more whitish towards base; two straight slightly irregular slender dark fuscous lines; first from one-third of costa to anal angle; second from before two-thirds of costa also to anal angle, very shortly interrupted below middle; an indistinct grey shade from costa at three-fourths towards anal angle, becoming obsolete beneath, towards costa suffused to apex; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia white, with a dark fuscous line near base.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens.

80. *Dolichosticha bifurcalis*, Snell.

Cnaphalocrocis bifurcalis, Snell., Tijds. v. Ent., 1880, 219; *ib.*, 1883, pl. viii., 5.

I have no doubt that this species is correctly identified; Snellen, however, remarks incidentally that vein 10 of the fore wings is stalked with 9, which would indicate a species of *Epimima*, but it is fair to presume that this is an inaccuracy, for he adds "as in the other species"; now of the four other species which he includes with this in *Cnaphalocrocis* two are unknown to me, but the other two are *C. rutilalis* and *Mar. ruralis*, of which the former has vein 10 stalked with 11 and not with 9, and the latter has 10 separate from both 11 and 9.

Ellice Islands and Fiji (*Mathew*); two specimens. Occurs also in Celebes, Java, and India.

CHNAURA, *Ld.*

Forehead flat, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well-developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male filiform, shortly ciliated (♂), with angularly projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales

beneath, terminal joint very short, thick, truncate. Maxillary palpi moderately long, thick, filiform, somewhat thickened terminally, truncate. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings rather broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

81. *Chnaura octavialis*, Ld.

Chnaura octavialis, Ld., pl. xvii., 4 (nec Walk.);
Syngamia secutalis, Walk., Suppl., 1291.

Apart from structure, this species may be immediately distinguished from the following by the absence of the black basal band of the abdomen. Lederer was mistaken in identifying this with *octavialis*, Walk., which is a synonym of *Syngamia merionalis*, Walk., as explained below, and some of the localities quoted by him are therefore also erroneous.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); several specimens. Occurs also in New Guinea, Amboina, Aru, and Siam.

SYNGAMIA, Gn.

Forehead somewhat rounded, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths, in male filiform, moderately or shortly ciliated ($\frac{3}{5}$ —1), with angularly projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, almost concealed. Maxillary palpi moderate, rather thick, filiform. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 approximated to 9 towards base, 11 oblique. Hind wings rather broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

Ethaloessa, Ld., cannot be maintained as a distinct genus; Lederer founded it on *floridalis*, Z., alleging as characters to distinguish it from *Syngamia* the porrected (not ascending) palpi and the longer ciliations of antennæ, but the first character is non-existent, the palpi being quite as in *Syngamia* and *Chnaura*, whilst the second is merely specific and certainly affords no basis for generic separation.

82. *Syngamia floridalis*, Z.

Stenia floridalis, Z., Caff., 60; Ld., pl. xvii., 2;
Glyphodes calidalis, Gn., 294; *Botys vitialis*, Feld.,
 Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxv., 8.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens. Occurs also in Celebes, India, and South Africa.

Note.—The species of this and the preceding genus are liable to confusion through their considerable superficial resemblance. There is a second Indian species of *Syngamia*, *S. merionalis* (-*nealis*), Walk., 334, of which *S. octarialis*, Walk., 334, is a synonym, occurring in Sumatra, Ceylon, India, and South Africa; it is a true *Syngamia*, closely resembling *S. floridalis*, but separated by the dark fuscous costal streak extending only to the first transverse bar, so that the costal space between the anterior bar and median fascia is wholly orange.

DIASEMIA, Gn.

83. *Diasemia grammalis*, Dbld.

Norfolk Island (*Mathew*); one specimen, in which the character of the posterior line appears to resemble the Celebes type rather than that of New Zealand; perhaps no stress need be laid on this. Occurs in New Zealand, Celebes, Sumatra, and Java.

84. *Diasemia ramburialis*, Dup.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Occurs also in Eastern Australia, Celebes, Java, Ceylon, South Europe, and South Africa.

NESOLOCHA, n. g.

Forehead tolerably flat, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male filiform, shortly ciliated ($\frac{3}{4}$), with angularly projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, straight, porrected, triangularly scaled, attenuated to apex, terminal joint concealed. Maxillary palpi short, filiform. Abdomen in male with short anal tuft, valves short, exerted. Fore wings with vein 10 approximated to 9 towards base, 11 oblique. Hind wings rather broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to one-third.

Of somewhat doubtful affinity, and perhaps not really near *Diasemia*, which, however, it resembles superficially; differs from *Botys* principally by the antennæ reaching four-fifths of fore wings. In the specimens examined the posterior legs were broken.

85. *Nesolocha autolitha*, n. s.

♂, 21 mm. Head light ochreous, face fuscous, sides whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, lower longitudinal half white, bisected transversely by an oblique dark fuscous bar. Antennæ whitish ochreous. Thorax whitish ochreous, irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen whitish ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with fuscous, segmental margins white. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior tibiæ fuscous (posterior pair broken). Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex tolerably rectangular, hind margin straight, oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous, irregularly mixed with whitish ochreous and dark fuscous, more ochreous beneath costa; markings white, thinly scaled, edges irregularly whitish ochreous, margined irregularly with dark fuscous; six discal spots; first at one-fourth, small, quadrate; second very small, triangular, near beyond and above first; third moderate, oblong, before middle; fourth moderate, irregular, transverse, above posterior extremity of third; fifth very small, irregular, beyond and rather below third; sixth very small, triangular, beyond and above fifth; a slightly inwards-curved transverse streak from beneath costa at three-fourths, reaching two-thirds across wing, tending to be divided into five spots; a series of seven small spots towards hind margin, two upper roundish, ante-apical, three middle crescentic, closely following lower part of transverse streak, two lower curved, linear, connected, surrounding lower extremity of transverse streak; cilia grey-whitish, with a thick dark grey line, interrupted by whitish ochreous spots, basal line whitish ochreous. Hind wings with hind margin rather protuberant in middle; colour of ground and of markings as in fore wings; a moderately broad fascia near base, bent in middle, broadest above and including a roundish fuscous spot on costa; a moderate fascia from two-thirds of costa to inner margin before anal angle, towards costa bisected by a suffused fuscous striga, on lower two-fifths much narrowed, almost linear; four rounded spots arranged in a diamond-shaped patch and almost confluent before hind margin in middle; cilia as in fore wings.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); two specimens.

SAMEODES, Snell.

86. *Sameodes cancellalis*, Z.

On the identification and synonymy of this species, cf. Ent. Mo. Mag., xxi., 202.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Occurs also in Eastern Australia, Celebes, Java, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, and Africa.

Genus (?).

Forehead rounded, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings (?), in male (?). Labial palpi rather long, straight, porrected, second joint stout, with appressed scales, terminal joint rather short, stout, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform. Posterior tibiæ in female with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin. anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

In the absence of the male it is impossible to locate the following species with certainty; the palpi are rather peculiar, and the genus may be distinct; at present it seems sufficient to indicate the generic characters so far as they can be discerned from the female, without adding a name.

87. — — *octoguttalis*, Feld.

Botys octoguttalis, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxv., 38.

♀, 22 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs whitish ochreous; palpi suffused with fuscous except towards base. Legs ochreous-white. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, apex rounded, hind margin very oblique, slightly rounded; greyish fuscous; costa narrowly suffused with ochreous-yellow; four semi-hyaline white spots, laterally margined with dark fuscous; first small, subquadrate, beneath costa at one-fourth; second larger, trapezoidal, beneath costa before middle, its anterior margin united above with that of first; third suboval, transverse, beneath and obliquely beyond second, touching lower margin of second; fourth oblong, transverse, beneath costa at two-thirds, its posterior dark margin produced to costa; a moderately broad ochreous-yellow hind-marginal band, upper two-fifths suddenly much narrower and anteriorly suffused; cilia light yellow. Hind wings greyish fuscous; an irregular darker median line, about which are two or three very

obscure yellowish spots; a moderately broad ochreous-yellow hind-marginal band, attenuated to anal angle; cilia light yellow.

Felder's figure is reasonably good.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. According to Felder, also from Amboina.

SEMIOCEROS, *Meyr.*

88. *Semioceros allocosma*, n. s.

♂, 23 mm. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with whitish, collar reddish ochreous. Palpi white, upper edge blackish, apex reddish brown. Antennæ very shortly ciliated (?), not bent before middle; whitish ochreous, tuft dark grey. Abdomen fuscous, beneath white, with a black lateral line on basal half. Legs snow-white; anterior tibiæ, basal half and apex of anterior femora, a median ring of middle and posterior femora, and an apical spot on middle and posterior femora and tibiæ black; posterior tibiæ with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin sinuate, oblique; rather dark fuscous; a light yellowish ochreous streak along costa, beneath somewhat suffused and reddish-tinged, interrupted at five-sixths by a narrow dark fuscous bar; about thirteen prismatic violet-white spots, margined with a darker suffusion; a small round one in disc at one-fourth, and a larger round one before middle; two small ones placed longitudinally close together above inner margin at one-fourth; a roundish one below middle of disc, followed by two small ones placed transversely; a rather large transverse curved-oblong one in disc at two-thirds; a sinuate transverse row of five small ones, three of which closely follow the large posterior spot, the other two being lower down; cilia whitish ochreous, with a fuscous line and barred with dark fuscous, and with a clear white spot above anal angle. Hind wings rather dark fuscous, with prismatic violet-white markings; a broad basal band, outer edge straight; a moderately broad central fascia, attenuated beneath, anterior edge rather irregular and separated from basal band only by a narrow fascia of ground colour, which is somewhat expanded and internally whitish towards costa, posterior edge forming a short broad projection in middle; a curved series of four small spots close beyond this projection; cilia as in fore wings.

The structure of the antennæ approaches nearest to *S. amphicedalis*.

Fiji (*Mathew*); one specimen.

89. *Semioceros tricrossa*, n. s.

♂, 14 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax ochreous-yellowish; antennæ filiform, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), bent before middle and again at three-fourths, with a tuft of scales on back of each bend. Palpi white, apex black, terminal joint moderate, slender. Abdomen ochreous-yellow, segmental margins blackish. Legs white; posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur one-half, outer end-spur two-thirds of inner. Fore wings triangular, costa hardly sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin straight, oblique; ochreous-yellow; a small transverse blackish spot on base of costa; a curved fuscous shade between base and first line; first line thick, dark fuscous, from one-fifth of costa to one-fifth of inner margin, curved outwards; a moderately large quadrate discal spot at two-fifths, thickly outlined with dark fuscous, beneath connected with inner margin at two-fifths by a thick dark fuscous line; a second similar discal spot slightly beyond middle, open above and beneath; second line thick, dark fuscous, from costa at four-fifths parallel to hind margin, obtusely bent inwards at two-thirds to beneath discal spot, thence acutely angulated to inner margin at three-fourths; a similar parallel line midway between second line and hind margin, inner angle touching bend of second line; a strong dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a dark fuscous line. Hind wings ochreous-yellow, base paler; a quadrate discal spot at one-third thickly outlined with dark fuscous; a thick dark fuscous line from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, parallel to hind margin, somewhat sinuate inwards to touch discal spot beneath; a similar line midway between this and hind margin; hind-marginal line and cilia as in fore wings.

Probably most allied to *S. chrysorycta*.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathev*); two specimens.

90. *Semioceros dactyloptila*, n. s.

♂, ♀. 17 mm. Head yellow, face suffused with fuscous. Palpi bright ochreous-yellow, apex fuscous, terminal joint rather slender, short. Antennæ in male dentate, strongly ciliated ($1\frac{1}{2}$), bent before middle, with a tuft of very long hair scales on back of bend, separated into five radiating hair-pencils; pale ochreous, tuft greyish. Thorax dark fuscous, posteriorly mixed with deep yellow-ochreous, collar ochreous-yellow. Abdomen ochreous-orange, anal segment dark fuscous. Legs light ochreous-yellowish, apical half

of anterior tibiæ dark fuscous; posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur one-half, outer end-spur two-thirds of inner. Fore wings triangular, costa sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin faintly sinuate, oblique; ochreous-orange; a fuscous streak along anterior half of costa; base and a curved shade near base fuscous; first line dark fuscous, from one-fourth of costa to beyond one-third of inner margin, rather irregular; three fuscous discal spots, margined with dark fuscous; first moderate, round, anteriorly margined by first line, above suffused into costal streak; second large, transverse-oblong, somewhat curved, touching costal streak at one-half, reaching half across wing; third small, round, beneath and between first and second, touching each; two indistinct fuscous suffusions transversely placed between middle and second line; second line dark fuscous, somewhat irregular, from costa at four-fifths, indented above middle, to near anal angle, thence widely broken, recommencing beneath lower margin of second discal spot at two-thirds from costa, and continued to inner margin at four-fifths; an irregular fuscous hind-marginal band, its anterior edge near and parallel throughout to second line; a darker fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia grey, with a dark grey line near base. Hind wings ochreous-orange; a round spot outlined with dark fuscous beneath costa at one-third, connected with inner margin before anal angle by a straight dark fuscous line; second line dark fuscous, from two-thirds of costa to hind margin below middle, rather strongly indented above middle, and again less strongly near lower extremity, preceded by a broad fuscous suffusion, and followed by an ochreous-orange line, beyond which the hind-marginal space is wholly fuscous; hind-marginal line and cilia as in fore wings.

The antennal characters, though of the same general type, are quite distinct from those of any other species.

Fiji (*Matheu, Lucas*); several specimens.

PTILEOLA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, tolerably vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths of fore wings, in male dentate, ciliated with fascicles ($\frac{3}{4}$), bent before middle, back of bend clothed with a tuft of hairs, basal joint swollen. Labial palpi moderate, somewhat ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint short, thick, obtuse. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ in male with outer middle-spur

one-third, outer end-spur one-half of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

91. *Ptilæola ulophanes*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 17—20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous; palpi broadly ochreous-whitish beneath; posterior tarsi ochreous-whitish. Fore wings triangular, costa hardly sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly sinuate, oblique; dark fuscous; first line obsolete darker, from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin; two discal spots hardly paler, margined with dark fuscous, separated by a paler spot; first roundish, touching first line; second quadrate, before middle, followed by some pale scales; second line darker fuscous, followed by an ochreous-whitish line, in male partially obsolete, in female distinct, forming a small spot on costa, running from four-fifths of costa, indented above middle, to near anal angle, thence widely broken inwards to beneath disc at two-thirds, and continued to inner margin at three-fourths; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings dark fuscous; a quadrate discal spot outlined with darker at one-third, preceded and followed by small paler suffusions, connected with inner margin before anal angle by a nearly straight darker line, posteriorly more or less distinctly margined with ochreous-whitish; second line from two-thirds of costa to hind margin below middle, somewhat darker, posteriorly in male obscurely, in female distinctly margined with ochreous-whitish, twice sinuate; cilia dark fuscous.

The female is smaller and more sharply marked than the male.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens.

EREBANGELA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male stout, dentate, ciliated ($\frac{2}{3}$), with a notch on back before middle, covered by a tuft of scales, basal joint swollen. Labial palpi moderate, somewhat arched, obliquely ascending, second joint with short dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint short, filiform, blunt-pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Anterior femora in male with a dense tuft of hair-scales projecting forward from inner side towards apex;

middle tibiæ in male with outer spur terminating in a long tuft of dense hair-scales, inner spur very long; posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur one-third, outer end-spur one-half of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

92. *Erebangela melanauges*, n. s.

♂, 22—24 mm. Head yellow-ochreous, face and a spot on crown dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly ochreous-whitish. Antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous; abdomen and legs beneath ochreous-whitish. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa somewhat sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; deep blackish fuscous, slightly purplish-tinged, without markings; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings and cilia deep blackish fuscous; faint indications of a straight ferruginous line before middle.

♀, 21 mm. Head, &c., as in male; thorax mixed with ferruginous-yellow. Fore wings dark purplish fuscous; two small ferruginous-yellow spots transversely placed near base; first line obsoletely darker, from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin, on inner margin preceded by a yellowish suffusion; two discal spots obsoletely margined with darker, separated by a small bright ferruginous spot, first roundish, touching first line, second quadrate, before middle; second line obsoletely darker, followed by an indistinct pale ochreous line which forms a bright ochreous-yellow spot on costa, running from costa at four-fifths, indented above middle, nearly to anal angle, thence widely broken inwards to beneath two-thirds, and continued to inner margin at three-fourths; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings dark purplish fuscous; a quadrate ferruginous spot near base; a nearly straight ferruginous line from costa at two-fifths, to inner margin before anal angle; a very indistinct sinuate ferruginous line from two-thirds of costa to hind margin below middle; cilia dark fuscous.

The female is very like the male of *Ptilæola ulophanes*, but differs by the ferruginous-yellow crown of head and markings.

Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens.

DIPLOTYLA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths of fore wings, in male stout, subdentate, ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$), sinuate before and again beyond middle,

with a tuft of scales from base of each sinuation covering it, basal joint swollen. Labial palpi moderately long, somewhat arched, ascending, second joint with short dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint moderate, filiform, obtuse. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Abdomen in male with moderate anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ in male with outer middle-spur one-half to three-fourths of inner, end-spurs short, nearly equal. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

This is probably a considerable genus; Walker describes several species which belong to it under *Desmia*, and Snellen's *Ædiodes orientalis* is clearly referable here, the antennæ being specially figured (the reference to *Ædiodes* seems quite unreasonable, the antennæ in that genus being simple).

93. *Diplotyla ochrosema*, n. s.

♂, 30 mm. Head and thorax ochreous mixed with whitish, shoulders fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly white. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, irrorated with whitish, anal segment white, with a small fuscous apical spot. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior tibiæ with a broad dark fuscous band towards apex; posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur moderately long. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; fuscous, slightly purplish-tinged; first line obsolete; two quadrate discal spots, obscurely outlined with darker, separated only by a linear whitish mark, first moderate, preceded by a very small whitish spot, second larger, followed by a narrow or irregular transverse white spot; second line obscure, dark fuscous, waved, obscurely margined posteriorly with whitish ochreous, forming a distinct whitish ochreous spot on costa, running from costa at three-fourths towards anal angle, angulated beneath costa and indented above middle, near anal angle bent round and indented inwards, terminating on inner margin at three-fourths; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a grey line. Hind wings fuscous, purplish-tinged; an oblique quadrate somewhat paler discal spot before one-third, laterally margined with dark fuscous, and preceded and followed by transverse linear whitish marks; second line obscure, dark fuscous, waved, posteriorly obscurely margined with ochreous-whitish, more distinctly towards inner margin, running from two-thirds of costa, sinuate inwards above middle, at two-thirds rectangularly bent

inwards to beneath middle of disc, thence again rectangularly bent to inner margin before anal angle; cilia whitish, with a grey line.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); several specimens.

94. *Diploptyla cyclospila*, n. s.

♂, 30 mm. Head fuscous, tufts of crown whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly white. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax whitish fuscous. Abdomen grey, becoming white on sides posteriorly, anal segment wholly white. Legs white, anterior tibiæ dark grey; posterior tibiæ with all spurs very short. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, oblique; greyish fuscous, rather lighter towards inner margin anteriorly; two clear white discal spots, first small, round, before one-third, second moderate, transverse-oval, at one-half; second line obsolete, hardly perceptibly darker, irregular, from costa at three-fourths, where it is followed by an obscure cloudy whitish dot, towards anal angle, indented above middle, at three-fourths rectangularly bent inwards to beneath second discal spot, thence again rectangularly bent to inner margin at two-thirds; cilia fuscous, tips paler. Hind wings fuscous, paler and more thinly scaled towards base; an obscure oblique transverse whitish mark in disc beyond one-third; cilia fuscous, tips paler, with a suffused white patch between middle of hind margin and anal angle.

Samoa (*Mathew*); several specimens.

95. *Diploptyla argopis*, n. s.

♀, 22 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous, apex of tarsal joints whitish ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly white. Fore wings triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; a moderate irregularly subquadrate clear white spot in disc beyond middle; an ochreous-whitish dot on costa at four-fifths, whence proceeds an irregular series of several very indistinct similar dots towards anal angle; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings and cilia dark fuscous.

In the absence of the male the generic location is of course uncertain.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

STREPSIMELA, n. g.

Forehead vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male subdentate, ciliated ($\frac{2}{3}$), with a tuft of scales on back before middle, and a sinuation clothed with a tuft of dense scales beyond middle, basal joint large, swollen. Labial palpi moderate, obliquely ascending, second joint with short dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Abdomen in male with moderate anal tuft, valves retracted. Anterior femora in male with a projecting tuft of scales from apex above, and a long tuft of hairs from beneath, curving upwards in front; posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur one-third to one-half, outer end-spur one-half of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of 9, 11 oblique, in male sometimes bent and widely remote from 10. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to one-third.

96. *Strepsimela* (?) *microcentra*, n. s.

♀, 22 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous; palpi white beneath. Fore wings triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; a small darker discal suffusion, in which is a white dot before middle; second line represented by four small confluent white spots in a straight transverse series from costa before three-fourths, a fifth near hind margin at three-fourths from apex, surmounted by an obscure whitish dot, and a sixth towards inner margin at three-fourths, beneath which is an obscure whitish dot on inner margin; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings dark fuscous; second line represented by an irregular whitish streak from costa at three-fifths, a small somewhat double spot near hind margin below middle, and an irregular whitish line from middle of disc to anal angle; cilia dark fuscous.

The generic position cannot be determined without the male.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

97. *Strepsimela xanthosoma*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 17—18 mm. Head orange, more or less mixed with dark fuscous. Palpi yellow-whitish, terminal joint and upper scales of second blackish. Antennæ pale yellowish, basal half and tufts in male dark fuscous, in female mixed with dark fuscous. Thorax

dark fuscous. Abdomen orange-yellow, in male with two dark fuscous spots at base of anal segment, in female somewhat mixed with dark fuscous. Legs in male wholly pale yellowish, tuft of anterior femora mixed with grey; in female dark fuscous, apex of all joints pale yellowish. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin bowed, oblique; dark fuscous; lines hardly paler, obscurely margined on discal side with darker; first line hardly perceptible; a yellowish dot beneath costa at one-fourth, and a second beneath costa before middle; an obscure dark discal suffusion; second line starting from a very small yellowish spot on costa at three-fourths, somewhat sinuate, running to near anal angle, thence widely broken inwards to below middle of disc, terminating on inner margin at two-thirds; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings and cilia dark fuscous; second line much as in fore wings, but not forming a costal spot.

The yellow abdomen is a characteristic feature.

Samoa (*Mathew*); two specimens.

98. *Strepsimela signiferalis*, Wallgr.

Isopteryx signiferalis, Wallgr., Wien. Ent. Mon., 1860, 175; ? *Ceratoclasia barbicornis*, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxvi., 1.

♂ 21—22 mm., ♀ 19 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, face sometimes whitish ochreous in male. Palpi white, becoming fuscous towards apex. Antennæ whitish ochreous. Abdomen fuscous, sides more or less suffused with ochreous-yellow. Legs yellow-whitish, hair-pencil from beneath anterior femora of male black. Fore wings triangular, broader in male, costa in male unevenly protuberant at one-third, sinuate in middle, in female nearly straight anteriorly, moderately arched posteriorly, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; vein 11 in male bent towards costal protuberance and widely remote from 10; rather dark fuscous, anteriorly more or less mixed with ochreous-yellowish or whitish; first line indistinct, whitish or yellowish, posteriorly obscurely margined with dark fuscous, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, somewhat curved; a small transverse, in male linear, clear white spot in disc beyond first line, laterally margined with dark fuscous; a narrow transverse, in male long inwards-curved, in female sometimes roundish white spot in middle of disc, anteriorly margined with dark fuscous; second line irregular, whitish or yellowish, rather well-defined, anteriorly

margined with dark fuscous, from costa before three-fourths, in male broadly curved inwards in middle, in female indented, almost touching hind margin above anal angle, widely broken inwards to beneath central white spot, thence continued to inner margin at three-fourths; cilia grey, with a dark grey line, sometimes with a white or yellowish spot above anal angle. Hind wings dark fuscous, towards base mixed with whitish or yellowish; a discal spot outlined with darker at one-third, followed by a clear white spot, more conspicuous in female, and connected with inner margin before anal angle by a straight whitish or yellowish line, anteriorly darker-margined; a twice sinuate whitish or yellowish line from two-thirds of costa to before middle of hind margin, anteriorly darker-margined; cilia grey, between middle of hind margin and anal angle whitish or yellowish, with a dark grey basal line, interrupted on extremity of second line.

The colour varies somewhat locally, the specimens from the Ellice Islands being considerably yellower than others, but certainly not distinct. The form of wing in the sexes is very different; but one male in the collection of Mr. Mathew has exactly the ordinary form of wing of the female, whilst in every other characteristic apparently a true male; this is a very singular abnormality, presumably rare.

New Hebrides, Fiji, Tonga, and Ellice Islands (*Mathew*); common. According to Wallengren also from Tahiti.

Although Wallengren's species was described from a female, and very briefly, I think there is no reason to doubt its correct identification. Felder's figure is, I feel almost sure, intended to apply to this species, but it is quoted with a query, since the lines are distinctly wrong in form.

EURYTORNA, n. g.

Forehead vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds, in male stout, subdentate, shortly ciliated ($\frac{2}{3}$), abruptly bent in middle, with a very large broad hemispherically excavated tuft of hairs on back of bend, a small tuft above this, and a sinuation at three-fourths containing another small tuft, basal joint large, swollen. Labial palpi rather long, arched, ascending, second joint with long projecting scales beneath gradually diminishing to apex, terminal joint moderate, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi absent. Abdomen in male with valves moderate, exerted, scaled, enclosing a very dense expansible tuft

of hairs. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-third of inner. Fore wings with veins 10 and 11 both rising out of stalk of 8 and 9. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

99. *Eurytorna heterodoxa*, n. s.

♂, 27 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous; enclosed anal tuft whitish ochreous. Fore wings extremely broad, triangular, costa sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin rounded, rather oblique, inner margin sinuate; rather dark fuscous, markings obscurely darker, indistinct; a quadrate discal spot before middle, preceded and followed by a small pale suffusion; second line irregular, running from four-fifths of costa to near hind margin at two-thirds, thence rectangularly bent inwards to beneath middle of disc, and again rectangularly bent to inner margin at three-fourths; cilia fuscous. Hind wings and cilia rather dark fuscous.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

ZINCKENIA, Z.

100. *Zinckenia recurvalis*, F.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); common; the white markings are in most specimens somewhat larger than usual. Occurs also in New Zealand, Eastern Australia, Malay Archipelago, Southern Asia, Madagascar, South Africa, and South America.

AUTHÆRETIS, n. g.

Forehead tolerably rounded, vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male rather stout, filiform, with a thickened sinuation towards base, supra-basal joint much enlarged, flatly compressed, dilated with scales in front, basal joint large, broadly compressed, with a scaly erect tooth above on inner side. Labial palpi long, arched, ascending, second joint with long projecting scales beneath rather diminishing towards apex, forming a broad rectangular tuft, terminal joint in male clothed with a long recurved tuft of dense hairs as long as second joint, and forming an angulated projection in middle of posterior side, in female moderate, cylindrical, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi erect, in male terminating in a pencil of long hairs, in female filiform. Thorax in male anteriorly with very dense hair-scales,

tending to form tufts. Abdomen stout, in male with tuft of short hairs above apex, valves strong, exerted, scaled. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs about one-third of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings rather broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to one-third; lower median, 1*a*, 1*b*, and 1*c* all with strong pectinations; under surface in male with a dense downwards-curved cushion of hairs covering veins 7 and 8 from near base to middle, and a cushion of short erect hairs along basal half of 1*c*.

101. *Authæretis eridora*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 36 mm. Head and antennæ fuscous. Palpi fuscous, apex darker, basal joint white. Thorax fuscous, purplish-tinged, dense anterior hairs suffused with reddish ochreous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs white, anterior pair with apical half of tibiæ and two terminal joints of tarsi blackish. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, somewhat bowed; fuscous, with purple reflections; first line hardly darker, from one-fifth of costa to one-fourth of inner margin; two white violet-shining dark-margined spots transversely placed in disc before middle, upper small, transverse-oval lower larger, quadrate; second line hardly darker, rather irregular, from costa at two-thirds, bent at right angles below middle and continued to touch posterior margin of lower discal spot, thence again rectangularly bent and running to inner margin at three-fifths, latter portion curved outwards; this line margined posteriorly on upper third by three small roundish confluent purplish white spots not touching costa, on median third by three separate white dots, on lower third by a faint whitish streak; cilia light fuscous, with a darker line, extreme base whitish. Hind wings with ground colour and cilia as in fore wings; an irregular white interrupted line from costa at three-fifths, dilated towards costa, widely dislocated inwards in middle, ending on inner margin before anal angle.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

PELECYNTIS, *Meyr.*

102. *Pelecyntis abstitalis*, Walk.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*). Occurs also in Eastern Australia, New Hebrides, Celebes, Ceylon, and India.

OMIODES, *Gn.*

Forehead oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ five-sixths of fore wings, in male moderately ciliated ($1\frac{1}{4}$), rough-scaled above. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, with dense rough projecting scales beneath, terminal joint extremely short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi moderate, dilated with loose scales at apex. Thorax in male with patagia elongate, ending in a spreading pencil of long hairs. Abdomen in male elongate, with short anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-third of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 4 and 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

103. *Omiodes leucostrepta*, n. s.

♂. 23—24 mm. Head ochreous-yellow, with a fuscous stripe down face. Palpi dark fuscous, lower half white, apex yellow. Antennæ and thorax rather dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, becoming darker posteriorly, with two shining snow-white rings near apex. Legs pale whitish ochreous, anterior femora and tibiæ suffused above with dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; rather dark fuscous, ochreous-tinged; basal two-thirds of costa suffused with blackish fuscous; first line blackish fuscous, somewhat curved, from one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin; a transverse linear blackish fuscous discal spot; second line blackish fuscous, from costa at two-thirds rather obliquely outwards, obtusely angulated above middle, again rectangularly below middle, running to beneath discal spot, where it is again acutely angulated, terminating on inner margin beyond middle; a small light ochreous-yellow spot on costa immediately beyond second line; an interrupted dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia fuscous, with a darker line. Hind wings with ground colour, discal spot, hind-marginal line, and cilia as in fore wings; a blackish fuscous perpendicular line from beneath costa at three-fifths, rectangularly bent below middle to beneath discal spot, thence again rectangularly bent to inner margin above anal angle.

♀. Head and antennæ ochreous-yellow. Thorax suffused with ochreous-yellow except shoulders. Abdomen yellowish fuscous, with only one silvery white ring before apex. Fore wings with ground colour lighter and somewhat mixed with reddish ochreous;

first line preceded by a pale ochreous-yellow fascia except on costa; discal spot preceded by a small round pale ochreous-yellow blotch; second line followed by a large pale ochreous-yellow blotch on costal third, and a narrow fascia-like spot on dorsal third. Hind wings suffused with pale ochreous-yellowish towards inner margin. Rest as in male.

Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); three specimens.

MACARETÆRA, n. g.

Forehead oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings (?). Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint rather short, flattened-conical. Maxillary palpi short, filiform. Fore wings with vein 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings broader by a fourth than fore wings; vein 3 from angle of cell, 4 and 5 stalked from a point with 3, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle; lower median loosely pectinated towards base.

Although the male is unknown, the genus appears sufficiently distinguished from its allies by the neuration of the hind wings.

104. *Macaretæra hesperis*, n. s.

♀, 21 mm. Head white, somewhat mixed with pale ochreous. Palpi and antennæ white. Thorax white, with two anterior yellow-ochreous bands. Abdomen white, suffusedly banded with yellow-ochreous. Anterior legs yellow-ochreous, ringed with white (others broken). Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa somewhat sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex rectangular, hind margin bowed, rather oblique; white, with yellow-ochreous markings; a spot on base of costa; a broad oblique irregular fascia near base; four transverse streaks from costa between this and three-fourths, reaching half across wing, attenuated and somewhat infuscated at apex; a fifth similar inwardly oblique streak from costa near apex, produced along costa to apex; an irregular fascia almost on hind margin, deeply indented above middle; an oval spot in disc before this indentation, infuscated beneath; two small roundish fuscous spots on inner margin before and beyond middle; between the second of these and the second costal streak are two elongate-oval fuscous spots placed transversely in disc; a fuscous suffusion on inner margin before anal angle; cilia pale ochreous, with a deeper yellow-ochreous basal line. Hind wings

white, with an indistinct roundish fuscous suffusion before hind margin in middle; cilia white, with a yellow-ochreous basal line.

Fiji (*Mathev*); one specimen.

COMPSOPHILA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, oblique; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male moderately ciliated (1), with angularly projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderately long, straight, porrected, second joint clothed with long loosely appressed hairs projecting in front, terminal joint concealed. Maxillary palpi short, clothed with rough projecting scales. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs three-fourths of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 4 and 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 from origin to middle.

Of doubtful affinity.

105. *Compsophila iocosma*, n. s.

♂, 24 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and legs white; anterior legs banded with light yellow-ochreous. Palpi whitish, mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen white, on basal half irrorated with dark fuscous, and suffused with crimson towards base. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex rectangular, hind margin very obliquely rounded; light yellow-ochreous, mixed with crimson, and thinly and irregularly irrorated with dark fuscous; costa suffused with white from one-third to apex; base of wing narrowly white; a moderate straight white fascia from two-fifths of costa to before middle of inner margin, ground colour on each side of it suffused with crimson below middle; a suffused white spot in disc at two-thirds; a moderately broad white hind-marginal band, containing a triangular patch of ground colour on hind margin beneath apex; cilia white. Hind wings light yellowish ochreous, irrorated with crimson and dark fuscous; base narrowly white; a moderately broad straight white fascia from before middle of costa to before anal angle; a moderately broad white hind-marginal band, attenuated to a point near anal angle; cilia white.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

PYCNARMON, *Ld.*106. *Pycnarmon jaguaralis*, Gn.

Spilomela jaguaralis, Gn., 283; *Pycnarmon jaguaralis*,
Ld., pl. xvii., 11.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen.
Occurs also in Amboina, Celebes, and India.

CONCHYLODES, *Gn.*107. *Conchylodes caberalis*, Gn.

Spilomela caberalis, Gn., 284.

Fiji (*Mathew*, *Lucas*); several specimens. Also from
Celebes and Java.

PHYSEMATIA, *Ld.* (?).

Forehead rounded, tolerably vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths of fore wings, in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), with angularly projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with dense short projecting scales beneath, terminal joint rather short, somewhat roughened with scales anteriorly, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi absent. Abdomen in male with valves short, exerted, scaled. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings somewhat over 1; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

These characters are drawn from the following species, which is perhaps not truly referable to *Physematia*, and is certainly allied to *Conchylodes*; Lederer's *Physematia* should have an indentation in the cell of the fore wings, which this species does not show, but the other characters agree, so far as given by Lederer.

108. *Physematia epispila*, n. s.

♂, 13 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen white, spotted with dark fuscous. Palpi white, base of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ and legs white, apex of tibiæ with a dark fuscous spot. Fore wings triangular, costa slightly sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; white; a small dark fuscous spot on costa near base, and a smaller round dark fuscous spot in disc towards base; a fuscous spot on costa at

one-fifth, a smaller one on inner margin near base, and a third more indistinct in disc before first line; first line slender, dark fuscous, forming spots on costa and inner margin, running from one-third of costa to before middle of inner margin, curved inwards beneath costa and more strongly outwards below middle; a small round dark fuscous spot close beyond first line in upper curve; a narrow transverse dark fuscous spot in disc beyond middle, its upper extremity dilated; an indistinct transverse fuscous suffusion between this and first line, and also between this and second line; second line slender, dark fuscous, irregular, running from a spot on costa at three-fourths to near hind margin at two-thirds, thence rectangularly bent to nearly beneath discal spot, and again rectangularly bent to inner margin at three-fourths; indistinct fuscous suffused spots between this and hind margin on costa, inner margin, and in middle; a row of transversely elongate nearly confluent dark fuscous spots on hind margin, two beneath apex longitudinally elongate; cilia white, with a fuscous line. Hind wings white; a dark fuscous discal spot before middle; all posterior markings and cilia as in fore wings.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

NOTARCHA, *Meyr.*

109. *Notarcha orissalis*, Walk.

Botys orissalis (orissalis), Walk., 701; *Botys trigalis*, Ld., pl. x, 18.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathev*); one specimen. Also from Amboina and Borneo.

110. *Notarcha erivantha*, n. s.

♂, 18 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs deep orange-yellow; antennal ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$; abdomen with two blackish spots on penultimate segments. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; deep orange-yellow; markings blackish, well-defined; a curved transverse line almost at base, not reaching inner margin; first line from one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, slender in middle, somewhat dilated at both extremities, slightly curved; a transverse linear discal spot in middle; second line slender, somewhat curved, from three-fourths of costa, rather inwards-curved, to near middle of hind margin, bent and continued very near hind margin to above anal angle, thence rectangularly bent inwards,

and again obtusely bent to inner margin at four-fifths; cilia deep yellow, tips yellow-whitish. Hind wings deep orange-yellow; lines waved, blackish, tolerably defined; an indistinct blackish discal dot at one-third; a line from beneath this to inner margin beyond middle; second line from beneath costa at two-thirds to hind margin below middle, somewhat curved outwards; cilia deep yellow, tips yellow-whitish.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); one specimen.

111. *Notarcha octasema*, n. s.

♀, 22 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs very pale whitish ochreous; face dark fuscous; anterior tibiæ and tarsi grey above. Palpi whitish mixed with dark fuscous, terminal joint dark fuscous except apex. Fore wings elongate-triangular, rather narrow, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin strongly rounded, oblique; very pale whitish ochreous; first line nearly obsolete, oblique, forming a blackish mark on costa at one-fifth; an 8-shaped discal spot rather before middle, thickly outlined in dark fuscous, upper and lower margins nearly obsolete; a small black triangular spot on costa at three-fourths, whence proceeds a dotted grey line to inner margin at two-thirds, sinuate in middle, widely dislocated inwards at three-fourths; a row of blackish dots along hind margin; cilia whitish ochreous, tips whitish. Hind wings with ground colour, hind-marginal dots, and cilia as in fore wings; a moderate round black discal spot; a dotted grey line from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, formed as in fore wings.

The male being unknown, the generic position is not assured.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); one specimen.

112. *Notarcha halurga*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 30—33 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax fuscous, with purple reflections; basal joint of palpi white; antennal ciliations of male $\frac{1}{2}$, hairs of basal joint on inner side produced upwards over stalk. Abdomen whitish fuscous. Legs white, apex of femora, apical half of anterior tibiæ, and base of middle tibiæ, grey (posterior legs broken). Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin straight above middle, obliquely rounded beneath; fuscous, with purplish reflections; markings rather darker fuscous; first line indistinct, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin;

a small round paler-centred spot in disc close beyond this; a transverse-oblong discal spot before middle, pale-centred; second line dentate, tolerably distinct, followed by a somewhat paler shade, from two-thirds of costa, hardly sinuate above middle, rectangularly bent inwards at two-thirds to below middle of disc, thence again to inner margin at three-fifths; cilia fuscous, tips paler. Hind wings with ground colour, second line, and cilia as in fore wings; a faint discal spot at one-third.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

113. *Notarcha butyrina*, n. s.

♀, 29—30 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale yellowish ochreous; back of thorax mixed with white; segmental margins of abdomen white. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, somewhat bowed; light yellowish ochreous, in disc greyish-tinged between veins, and with prismatic reflections; markings grey, ill-defined; first line from near costa at one-fifth to inner margin at one-third; a small round spot in disc near beyond this; a narrow transverse discal spot before middle; second line subdentate, from near costa at two-thirds, curved inwards on upper third, obtusely angulated in middle, rectangularly bent inwards at three-fourths to below middle of disc, and again to inner margin at three-fifths; an irregular hind-marginal band, interrupted on veins, its anterior edge near and parallel to second line; cilia whitish ochreous, tips whitish. Hind wings with ground colour, second line, hind-marginal band, and cilia as in fore wings, but costa and inner margin more whitish; a transverse discal spot at one-third.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

114. *Notarcha multilinealis*, Gn.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); common. Occurs also in Eastern Australia, Celebes, Java, Japan, India, and South Africa.

EPICHRONISTIS, n. g.

Forehead rounded, oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male moderately ciliated ($\frac{2}{3}$), with projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, nearly straight, obliquely ascending, second joint with short dense

projecting scales beneath, tolerably truncate, terminal joint concealed. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs somewhat more than half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings somewhat broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

115. *Epicronistis acrospila*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 18—22 mm. Head and antennæ yellow-whitish, face dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath broadly white. Thorax yellow-whitish, in male anterior margin, in female shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen yellow-whitish, with two dark fuscous dots near base; in male three apical segments dark fuscous above. Legs white, anterior tibiæ dark fuscous. Fore wings triangular, costa hardly sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin nearly straight, oblique, rounded beneath; very pale whitish yellowish, more yellowish in female; a moderately broad greyish fuscous streak along costa from base to apex, somewhat interrupted beyond second line, lighter in female, continued from apex along hind margin in male to middle, finely attenuated beneath, in female to anal angle, irregularly narrower beneath; lines very slender, fuscous; first from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin, slightly curved; second from three-fourths of costa towards anal angle, upper half somewhat inwards-curved, at two-thirds rectangularly bent inwards to beneath middle of disc, thence again rectangularly bent to inner margin about two-thirds; two conspicuous dark fuscous discal spots touching lower margin of costal streak, first very small, round, at one-fourth, second larger, transverse-oval, in middle; cilia yellow-whitish. Hind wings yellow-whitish; a conspicuous dark fuscous discal dot beyond one-third; second line as in fore wings; a roundish rather dark greyish fuscous apical spot; cilia yellow-whitish.

Although this species is widely distributed, and likely to have been described, I have not been able to identify it.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens. I have taken it also in Mauritius.

LYGROPIS, *Ld.* (?).

Forehead oblique; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths of fore wings, in male (?). Labial palpi moderately long, second joint obliquely ascending, clothed with

dense projecting scales above and beneath, terminal joint horizontal, rather short, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi absent. Thorax somewhat hairy beneath. Posterior tibiæ in female with outer spurs less than half inner. Fore wings with vein 8 terminating in apex, 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings rather broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to one-third.

In the absence of the male, it is doubtful whether the generic location is correct.

116. *Lygropis sirioxantha*, n. s.

♀, 42—45 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs ochreous-yellow; shoulders sometimes narrowly ferruginous. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin somewhat bowed, oblique; bright ochreous-yellow, with ferruginous-brown markings; sometimes an indistinct suffusion along anterior half of costa; first line slightly curved, from one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, sometimes interrupted into spots; a round dark fuscous dot midway between this and discal spot; a transverse-oblong discal spot slightly before middle, slightly curved inwards, yellow margined with ferruginous-brown; an inwards-curved streak from beneath discal spot to middle of inner margin, connected with first line by a shade along inner margin; a slender transverse line between veins 5 and 7 before two-thirds; a broad hind-marginal band, darker anteriorly, inner edge extending from two-thirds or three-fourths of costa to two-thirds or three-fourths of inner margin, with a semicircular indentation on middle third; cilia white, barred with grey, and with a dark grey basal line. Hind wings with ground colour and cilia as in fore wings; markings ferruginous-brown; a transverse linear or roundish discal spot, containing a pale central line; a dentate line from beyond middle of costa to near three-fifths of inner margin, obtusely angulated above middle, rectangularly bent inwards below middle, and again downwards below discal spot, sometimes partially interrupted; a moderately broad hind-marginal band, sometimes suffused with yellow beneath, gradually attenuated beneath, margined by a faint ferruginous line.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

CONOGETHES, *Meyr.*117. *Conogethes punctiferalis*, Gn.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); several specimens. Occurs also in Eastern Australia, China, and India.

118. *Conogethes infundibulalis*, Snell.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Also from Eastern Australia and Sumatra.

ISOPTERYX, *Gn. (?)*.

Forehead rounded, vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths (?), in male filiform, pubescent-ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), with short projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderate, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, truncate. Maxillary palpi moderate, tolerably filiform, apex loosely scaled. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft, valves retracted, anal segment rather elongate. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs about half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

Whether this genus is identical with *Isopteryx*, Gn., as defined by Lederer, I cannot be sure.

119. *Isopteryx antisema*, n. s.

♂, 16 mm. Head and antennæ ochreous-whitish. Palpi blackish, beneath broadly white. Thorax whitish, shoulders and apex of patagia dark fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, base and segmental margins whitish. Legs white, anterior tibiæ with a dark fuscous band. Fore wings triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; whitish, slightly ochreous-tinged; a dark fuscous fascia near base, dilated towards costa into a quadrate spot; first line irregular, dark fuscous, from before one-fourth of costa to beyond one-third of inner margin, dilated on costa and bordering a moderate dark fuscous quadrate spot beneath costa beyond it; a smaller transverse dark fuscous discal spot in middle, its lower edge connected with first line near inner margin by an irregular line; space between this and second line fuscous except towards costa; second line dark fuscous, from three-fourths of costa to four-fifths of inner margin,

middle third bent outwards in an angular projection; an indistinct fuscous suffusion before apex; a fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hind wings white; a moderately broad blackish fuscous median band, anterior edge somewhat concave, posterior edge obtusely projecting above middle; a fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia white.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); two specimens.

GODARA, *Walk.*

120. *Godara comalis*, Gn.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); Norfolk Island (*Mathew*); several specimens. Occurs also in Java, Eastern Australia, and India.

BOTYS, *Tr.*

121. *Botys phæopteralis*, Gn.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); Marshall Islands (*Mathew*); common. Occurs also in Eastern Australia, Java, Formosa, China, Mauritius, Africa, and South America.

122. *Botys abruptalis*, Walk.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); several specimens. Also from Eastern Australia, Celebes, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, and Africa.

MECYNA, *Gn.*

123. *Mecyna furnacalis*, Gn.

Botys furnacalis, Gn., 332.

♂, ♀, 24 mm. Head and antennæ light yellow-ochreous, face mixed with ferruginous; antennal ciliations 1. Palpi ferruginous, lower half white. Thorax ochreous-yellow, shoulders suffused with ferruginous. Abdomen elongate, yellow-ochreous, anal tuft whitish ochreous. Legs snow-white, all femora and anterior tibiæ except apex fuscous; middle tibiæ in male lengthened and greatly dilated, apparently containing tuft of hairs in groove (not dissected); posterior tibiæ with outer spurs more than half inner. Fore wings somewhat elongate-triangular, costa hardly sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex rectangular, hind margin oblique, hardly rounded; ochreous-yellow, sprinkled with ferruginous; costa in male suffused with ferruginous except towards apex; lines slender,

dentate, ferruginous, obsolete on costa; first from below one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin; second from three-fourths of costa, curved outwards on upper two-thirds, thence obtusely bent inwards to beneath middle, and again rectangularly to inner margin at two-thirds; cilia ochreous-yellow, tips paler. Hind wings whitish yellowish, becoming whitish on costa, without markings; cilia whitish yellowish, tips whitish.

This species agrees well enough with Guenée's description, but as that is in some respects incomplete, I have redescribed it to prevent error.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens. Guenée's type is stated to be from Australia, but I think this is probably an error, and may be neglected until confirmed.

EURYCREON, *Ld.*

124. *Eurycreon lamprodeta*, n. s.

♀, 16 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs yellow-whitish; anterior legs spotted with dark fuscous. Fore wings triangular, costa almost straight, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; pale whitish yellow; markings shining pale whitish grey, irregularly margined with fuscous; three narrow transverse nearly straight fasciæ, first from costa near base to inner margin at two-fifths, second from two-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, third slightly curved, from four-fifths of costa to four-fifths of inner margin; a somewhat broader irregular transverse spot from middle of costa, reaching half across wing; a small spot before apex, and two small round spots before middle of inner margin; cilia fuscous-whitish, tips and a median line blackish. Hind wings fuscous-grey, with a darker subterminal line and pale yellowish hind-marginal streak, becoming obsolete beneath; cilia pale ochreous, becoming more fuscous towards tips, with an indistinct blackish line.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen.

125. *Eurycreon prionogramma*, n. s.

♂, 17 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale ochreous; antennal ciliations 1; palpi white towards base beneath; maxillary palpi tolerably filiform. Fore wings triangular, costa slightly sinuate, apex rounded, hind margin somewhat rounded, rather oblique; pale ochreous, costa more brownish; markings dark fuscous; first line slender, from one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, irregularly dentate; a small roundish

spot in disc at two-fifths, and a rather larger transverse oval spot in middle, both outlined with dark fuscous; second line slender, from three-fourths of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, rather sharply dentate except on middle third, below middle rectangularly bent inwards to beneath median spot; a row of blackish dots on hind margin; cilia grey-whitish, with a grey line. Hind wings pale ochreous; a small dark fuscous discal dot; second line, hind-marginal dots, and cilia as in fore wings.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen.

EXERISTIS, n. g.

Forehead with an obtuse conical projection; ocelli present; tongue rather short. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male filiform, evenly ciliated (1), with projecting scales at joints. Labial palpi moderately long, straight, porrected, with rough projecting scales diminishing to apex, terminal joint tolerably concealed. Maxillary palpi rather long, filiform, truncate, porrected. Abdomen in male with short anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur absent in both sexes, outer end-spur in male half inner, in female nearly equal. Fore wings with vein 10 tolerably near 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 tolerably approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle (*E. xanthota*, male), or 6 and 7 stalked to one-third, 8 anastomosing with 7 from cell to two-thirds (*E. asyphela*, male), lower median naked.

Allied to *Eurycyon*; the examination of the specimens was difficult from their small size and somewhat imperfect condition. The differences in neuration of the hind wings are perhaps sexual and repeated in both species.

126. *Exeristis asyphela*, n. s.

♂, 10 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax pale greyish ochreous, somewhat mixed with dark fuscous; palpi suffused with dark fuscous except at base. Abdomen whitish mixed with dark fuscous. Legs whitish, banded with dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; pale greyish ochreous, irregularly sprinkled with blackish; markings cloudy, blackish; a suffusion along costa towards base, and an indistinct curved transverse line near base; first line curved, from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin; a small spot on middle of costa; a quadrate spot outlined in disc, connected with inner margin at four-fifths by an irregular

line; second line somewhat curved, from three-fourths of costa to anal angle, sharply indented below costa and in middle; a row of small spots along hind margin; cilia very pale greyish ochreous, basal half sharply barred with dark fuscous. Hind wings ochreous-whitish, coarsely irrorated with blackish; markings cloudy, blackish; a strong irregular streak from disc to inner margin before anal angle; second line, hind-marginal spots, and cilia as in fore wings.

Tonga (*Mathew*);⁴ one specimen.

127. *Exeristis xanthota*, n. s.

♀, 8½ mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs light ochreous-yellow, thorax mixed with dark fuscous; apex of tibiæ dark fuscous. Fore wings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow, suffusedly mixed with fuscous in disc; markings blackish; some cloudy marks at base; first line nearly straight, from before one-fourth of costa to beyond two-fifths of inner margin; a small round spot outlined in disc at one-third, and a small spot above it on costa; a transverse-oblong spot outlined in disc beyond middle, touching a small spot on costa; second line well-defined, from five-sixths of costa, indented in middle, widely broken inwards to beneath median spot, terminating on inner margin at two-thirds; a row of small spots along hind margin, and a larger one at anal angle; cilia grey, with a darker line, becoming yellowish at anal angle. Hind wings with ground colour and discal suffusion as in fore wings; a small transverse discal spot; second line, hind-marginal spots, and cilia as in fore wings.

Separated from *E. asyphela* by the quite differently placed (reversed-oblique) first line, as well as the yellow colouring and minor differences of marking.

SCOPARIADÆ.

HOPLOSCOPA, n. g.

Forehead rounded, tolerably vertical; ocelli present; tongue moderate. Antennæ three-fifths of fore wings, in male (?). Labial palpi long, straight, porrected, second joint shortly and evenly rough-scaled above and beneath, terminal joint moderate, cylindrical, exposed. Maxillary palpi moderate, sharply triangularly dilated with scales, porrected, not resting on labial. Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 short-stalked, 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings broader by one-third than fore wings;

veins 4 and 5 short-stalked, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle, 1*a* and 1*b* pectinated towards base.

A curious form, more or less intermediate between *Scoparia* and *Schoenobius*.

128. *Hoploscopa astrapias*, n. s.

♀, 22—29 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs reddish brown. Abdomen pale ochreous, tinged with reddish brown. Fore wings very elongate, nearly oblong, gradually dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin straight, hardly oblique, rounded beneath; reddish fuscous, purplish-tinged, and suffusedly mixed with bright crimson along veins; a short white or yellow median streak from base to one-fifth; a short transverse inwardly oblique snow-white streak in disc about two-fifths, above shortly furcate, fork sometimes pale yellow and enclosing a crimson spot; a right-angled snow-white streak in disc beyond middle, angle filled with crimson, its extremities reaching near costa in middle and before three-fourths, angle reaching half across wing; a snow-white sinuate line, sometimes reduced to a row of dots, from costa close before apex to near inner margin at four-fifths, terminated beneath by a short white streak on submedian fold; cilia reddish fuscous. Hind wings whitish ochreous, becoming gradually more tinged with reddish fuscous posteriorly; cilia whitish ochreous.

Fiji (*Lucas*); two specimens.

CRAMBIDÆ.

CALAMOTROPHA, *Z.*

129. *Calamotropha dielota*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 23—29 mm. Head white or whitish ochreous, sides light ochreous. Palpi light brownish ochreous, above white. Antennæ whitish ochreous. Thorax brownish ochreous. Abdomen and legs whitish, anterior pair suffused with ochreous. Fore wings elongate, somewhat dilated, costa hardly arched, apex rectangular, hind margin straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; very pale whitish brown, towards costa and base somewhat darker, with thinly scattered black and dark fuscous scales; a fuscous suffusion along submedian fold from base to three-fourths; a distinct black dot on submedian fold in middle, and a second in disc considerably beyond middle; a row of small indistinct blackish dots from near costa four-fifths to above anal angle, curved outwards, not reaching

margins; a hind-marginal row of black dots; cilia white (imperfect). Hind wings whitish, with a very faint greyish sub-terminal line; cilia white.

Mr. Mathew states that he took the species amongst sugar-cane; it probably feeds on that plant, and must therefore be introduced with it, but I have not been able to identify it with the described sugar-cane-feeding species of this and allied genera.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

CRAMBUS, F.

130. *Crambus hapaliscus*, Z.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); several specimens. Also from Eastern Australia, Ceylon, and South Africa.

131. *Crambus cuneiferellus*, Walk.

Norfolk Island, New Hebrides, and Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); common. Occurs also in Eastern Australia, to which I had already predicted that it would be found not to be confined; the range now established proves that Australia possesses no really indigenous species of *Crambus*.

AUTAROTIS, n. g.

Forehead rounded; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male shortly ciliated. Labial palpi very long, straight, porrected, with dense loosely appressed scales, attenuated to apex. Maxillary palpi moderately long, triangularly dilated, resting on labial. Fore wings with veins 2 and 3 stalked, 4 and 5 from a point, 7 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 bent. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 from a point, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with stalk of 6 and 7 from beyond cell to beyond 6, lower median pectinated; under surface with a longitudinal furrow beneath anastomosed portions of 6 and 8.

Characterised by the stalked veins 2 and 3 of fore wings, and furrow of hind wings.

132. *Autarotis curyala*, n. s.

♂, 21 mm. Head and palpi white, on sides light ochreous. Antennæ and thorax light ochreous. Abdomen whitish. Legs white, anterior pair light ochreous. Fore wings broadly triangular, costa hardly arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin slightly rounded, waved, rather oblique; pale greyish ochreous, with scattered black scales on veins; veins posteriorly suffusedly white; a white suffusion along inner margin from base to beyond middle, above extremity of which is a large blackish dot; three other indistinct blackish dots transversely placed in disc beyond middle; a fine brownish ochreous line, posteriorly slenderly whitish margined, from three-fourths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, strongly curved outwards, bent above middle; a fine blackish hind-marginal line, forming small black spots on veins 2 and 3; cilia shining grey-whitish, narrowly barred with white. Hind wings and cilia white.

Fiji (*Mathew*); one specimen.

HEDNOTA, n. g.

Forehead with a more or less developed cone; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male ciliated, dentate, or bipectinated. Labial palpi very long, straight, porrected, loosely scaled, gradually attenuated. Maxillary palpi moderately long, porrected, triangularly scaled. Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 separate or rarely stalked, 8 and 9 stalked, 11 sometimes bent. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 from a point, stalked, or rarely coincident, 6 remote from 7 at origin, anastomosing with 8 more or less, lower median and 1*b* pectinated; inner margin in male of one species (*H. argyroëles*) lobed and folded, with tuft of hairs.

I have formed this genus to include all the Australian species (except *lativittalis*, Walk.) formerly classed by me under *Thinasotia*, from which they differ by having veins 6 and 7 of hind wings remote at origin instead of stalked. I find this character important, and a new genus was therefore necessary. There are about twenty Australian species, of which the following is one; the genus has not been identified elsewhere.

133. *Hednota bifractella*, Walk.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen. Also from Eastern Australia.

PHYTICIDÆ.

I adopt provisionally the family name suggested by M. Ragonot.

CONOBATHRA, n. g.

Forehead flat, vertical; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male filiform, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), with a thickened sinuation at base, basal joint produced on inner side above into a large acute-conical horny tooth, suprabasal joint slightly enlarged and angular. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with dense rather projecting scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderately stout, pointed. Maxillary palpi short, filiform. Posterior tibiæ in male with hairs dilated above towards apex, and a long curved pencil of hairs from base above directed forwards. Fore wings with (reckoning normal 12 veins) 4 and 5 stalked, 7 absent, 8 and 9 stalked. Hind wings broader by one-half than fore wings; veins 4 and 5 stalked out of 3, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle, lower median pectinated.

134. *Conobathra automorpha*, n. s.

♂, 16 mm. Head and thorax grey mixed with purplish. Palpi dark fuscous, base and apex of joints greyish. Antennæ and abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints grey-whitish. Fore wings elongate, moderately dilated, costa nearly straight, apex tolerably reetangular, hind margin rounded, rather oblique; pale greyish ochreous, irregularly irrorated with dark purple-fuscous, costa suffused with whitish ochreous; first line thick, almost straight, from two-fifths of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, dark purple-fuscous, preceded by a pale line, and followed by a rather more ochreous band; second line pale, preceded and followed by obscure dark fuscous lines, somewhat sinuate, near and parallel to hind margin; two obscure dark fuscous dots transversely placed in middle of disc; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia purplish fuscous, with rows of whitish points. Hind wings whitish grey, semitransparent, apex and hind margin grey; cilia grey-whitish, with a grey line.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen bred.

ETIELLA, Z.

135. *Etiella apotomella*, Meyr.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen. Also from Eastern Australia.

HOMÆOSOMA, *Curt.*136. *Homæosoma cataphæa*, n. s.

♂, 22 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs fuscous, mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish ochreous. Fore wings elongate, gradually dilated, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin straight, rather oblique, rounded beneath; neuration as in *H. vagella*; fuscous, suffused with dark fuscous; the lighter colour forms two obscure straight transverse streaks, first from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin, second from costa before apex to three-fourths of inner margin; cilia fuscous, towards base suffusedly dark fuscous. Hind wings whitish ochreous; a fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia whitish ochreous.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

EPHESTIA, *Gn.*137. *Ephestia elutella*, Hb.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen. Introduced from Europe, as also into Australia.

GALLERIADÆ.

MELISSOBLAPTES, *Z.*

I understand the genus in its restricted sense, as distinct from *Aphomia* and *Heteromicta*.

138. *Melissoblaptes isodesma*, n. s.

♀, 30 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs pale ochreous, somewhat suffused with light reddish fuscous, and thinly irrorated with dark grey. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, irrorated with grey. Fore wings elongate-oblong, somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rounded, rather oblique; light reddish fuscous, somewhat mixed with grey-whitish, and irrorated with dark grey; lines thick, cloudy, dentate, dark grey; first from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, irregularly curved outwards; second from two-thirds of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, rather strongly curved outwards from near costa to near inner margin; a small dark grey spot in disc before middle and another in disc beyond middle; cilia grey-whitish, basal half light fuscous-reddish. Hind wings pale grey, becoming grey-whitish towards base; cilia whitish, base reddish-tinged.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

HETEROMICTA, n. g.

Forehead with projecting cone of scales; ocelli present; tongue well developed. Antennæ one-half to two-thirds of fore wings, in male filiform, minutely ciliated, basal joint sometimes with slight tooth of scales in front. Labial palpi in male moderate or short, appressed to frontal cone, in female long, straight, porrected, with loosely appressed scales, attenuated from middle to apex. Maxillary palpi short, filiform. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs about half inner. Fore wings with vein 1 furecate at base, 2 from or before two-thirds of cell, 4 and 5 from a point, 6 from near 7, 8 and 9 stalked out of 7. Hind wings broader by one-third to one-half than fore wings, 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, transverse vein angulated inwards almost to base, 7 out of 6, anastomosing with 8 very shortly or at a point.

I have formed this genus to include the two following species, together with *pachytera*, Meyr., *tripartitella*, Meyr., and *latro*, Z.; it differs from *Aphomia* and *Melissoblyptes*, with which these species have hitherto been included, in having veins 8 and 9 of the fore wings stalked out of 7, instead of veins 7 and 8 stalked out of 9. In *H. latro* male the disc of fore wings is clothed with appressed hairs, and in *H. tripartitella* male there is a small brush of hairs on fore wings beneath from below costa before middle, but these characters appear specific only.

139. *Heteromicta rufivena*, Walk.

Lamoria rufivena, Walk., 960; *Melissoblyptes rufovenalis*, Snell., Tijds. v. Ent., 1880, 248; *ibid.*, 1883, pl. v., 10.

Agrees sufficiently with both descriptions, but size only 23 mm.; a linear dark fuscous mark in disc before middle, and an incomplete circular mark in disc beyond middle, connected by a line of a few white scales; a dark grey hind-marginal line; veins sharply defined red on dorsal half, obsolete on costal; hind wings and abdomen light yellow-ochreous.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one female specimen. Also from Celebes and Borneo.

140. *Heteromicta trichogramma*, n. s.

♀, 31 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax pale brownish ochreous. Abdomen and legs pale whitish ochreous. anterior legs

brownish-tinged. Fore wings elongate-oblong, slightly dilated, costa straight, apex obtuse, hind margin rounded, oblique; pale ochreous-brown, with a few very fine scattered black scales; costal edge very narrowly white; an obscure dark fuscous dot in disc before middle, and another in disc beyond middle; a fine interrupted black hind-marginal line; cilia light brownish ochreous. Hind wings and cilia very pale whitish ochreous.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

PTEROPHORIDÆ.

TRICHOPTILUS, *Wlsm.*

141. *Trichoptilus centetes*, *Meyr.*

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); several specimens.

SPHENARCHES, *Meyr.*

142. *Sphenarches synophrys*, *Meyr.*

New Hebrides and Tonga (*Mathew*); several specimens.

DEUTEROCOPUS, *Z.*

143. *Deuterocopus Tengstræmi*, *Z.*

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); several specimens. Also from Java.

ACIPTILIA, *Hb.*

144. *Aciptilia aptalis*, *Walk.*

New Hebrides, Samoa, and Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); common. Occurs also in Eastern Australia.

TORTRICINA.

GRAPHIOLITHIDÆ.

ECCORSIS, *Z.*

The following species agrees entirely in structure with North American species of the genus, except that in male the inner angle of hind wings is prominent but not excised; the longitudinal pocket of inner margin is equally developed.

145. *Eccopsis aprobola*, n. s.

♂, 20 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ ochreous-brown. Thorax pale ochreous, spotted with brown, crest dark ochreous-brown. Abdomen dark grey, anal tuft pale ochreous. Legs whitish ochreous, anterior tarsi banded with dark fuscous. Fore wings oblong, gradually dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin not oblique, rounded beneath; ochreous-white, strigulated and mostly suffused with pale ochreous; costa and inner margin shortly strigulated with black; two angulated brownish ochreous lines about one-fourth, first spotted with black on inner margin and second on fold; a narrow nearly straight fuscous central fascia from middle of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, its posterior edge dilated into a large quadrate blotch below costa, and spotted with black towards inner margin; an irregular fuscous spot near before apex, between which and anal angle is a series of four or five short longitudinal linear fuscous marks; some dark fuscous subterminal dots before upper half of hind margin; cilia whitish, with a blackish basal line round apex (imperfect). Hind wings with inner angle prominent but not excised; a plate of thickened scales covering upper margin of cell before transverse vein; dark fuscous, becoming lighter towards base; cilia white, with an indistinct grey line.

♀, 19 mm. Fore wings ochreous, slightly mixed with white; fuscous and brownish ochreous markings mostly replaced by black; interspaces with numerous suffusedly confluent metallic leaden grey lines; cilia pale ochreous, on upper half suffusedly barred with blackish, towards anal angle white; rest as in male. Hind wings as in male, but inner angle not prominent; cilia greyer.

Tonga (*Mathew*); two specimens.

CARPOCAPSA, *Tr.*

The following species possesses every characteristic of the genus, including the discal groove of the hind wings, except that the thorax has a strong posterior crest; I do not at present consider it necessary to separate it on this account.

146. *Carpocapsa immanis*, n. s.

♂, 27 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax reddish fuscous suffused with dark fuscous and somewhat mixed with whitish ochreous. Antennæ and abdomen fuscous. Fore wings moderate, posteriorly moderately dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind

margin faintly sinuate, somewhat oblique; reddish fuscous, mixed with grey; basal two-thirds of wing and a large triangular patch on hind margin beneath apex suffused with dark fuscous; costa marked with pairs of very short whitish ochreous strigulæ; cilia fuscous (imperfect). Hind wings and cilia fuscous-grey.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

CROCIDOSEMA, Z.

147. *Crocidosema plebeiana*, Z.

Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); several specimens. Also in Eastern Australia and Europe; an introduced species.

TORTRICIDÆ.

ADOXOPHYES, *Meyr.*

148. *Adoxophyes cyrtosema*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 16—21 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous; head and thorax sometimes ochreous-brown, abdomen sometimes more yellowish. Fore wings moderate, oblong, costa anteriorly strongly arched, posteriorly straight, apex obtuse, hind margin sinuate, not oblique; whitish ochreous; costal fold of male more ochreous; a reddish ochreous oblong spot, somewhat mixed and outlined with dark fuscous, on inner margin about one-third, its upper edge sinuate; an incomplete line of reddish ochreous and dark fuscous scales from near one-sixth of costa to posterior edge of this spot, representing basal patch; central fascia from before middle of costa to before anal angle, reddish ochreous mixed with fuscous and outlined with dark fuscous, sometimes partially obsolete in disc, narrow and irregular, towards lower extremity suddenly dilated posteriorly into a large irregular blotch; a triangular reddish fuscous patch on costa towards apex, mixed with fuscous and irregularly outlined with dark fuscous, posterior edge near and parallel to hind margin, and reaching half across wing; all these markings in female sometimes indistinct and entire wing suffused with ochreous; cilia whitish ochreous. Hind wings whitish ochreous, more ochreous posteriorly, base more whitish; cilia whitish ochreous or yellow ochreous.

Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); about eight specimens.

TINEINA.

GELECHIADÆ.

CROCANTHES, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli absent or present; tongue well developed. Antennæ as long as fore wings or longer, in male serrate, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, smooth, recurved, second joint slender or somewhat thickened, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi short, appressed to tongue. Abdomen in male with anal valves strong, uncus rather short, slender, curved. Posterior tibiæ clothed with rough hairs above. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate at base, lower fork partially obsolete, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 5 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 9 separate, or rarely out of stalk of 7 and 8, 10 absent. Hind wings as broad as fore wings, trapezoidal, apex round-pointed, hind margin somewhat sinuate, cilia one-half to one; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, transverse vein extremely faint or absent, 6 and 7 stalked.

Well characterised by the peculiar neuration and long antennæ; besides the two following species I have three others undescribed from Eastern Australia, all belonging to the first section. Vein 9 of fore wings is separate except in one undescribed species.

Sect. A. Ocelli absent; antennæ conspicuously longer than fore wings.

149. *Crocantbes prasinopis*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 12—15 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax whitish yellow; shoulders narrowly brownish ochreous; eyes brilliant green when alive. Abdomen and legs yellow-whitish. Fore wings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin sinuate, rather strongly oblique; light yellow; markings brownish ochreous, sometimes irrorated with fuscous; a suffused streak along costa from base to before middle; a broad fascia beyond middle, nearly parallel to hind margin, anteriorly edged with blackish, posterior edge marked with a small blackish spot in disc, and connected on costa and more indistinctly on inner margin with a rather suffused fascia along hind margin; cilia whitish yellow, basal third light ochreous, bounded by a strong blackish line, towards apex and anal angle wholly whitish ochreous. Hind wings pale whitish ochreous, posteriorly sometimes fuscous-tinged, extreme apex fuscous; a small fuscous or dark fuscous

spot in middle of disc; cilia whitish ochreous, towards base more yellowish.

Described from a series of Australian specimens; the New Guinea specimen is rather smaller and darker than the average.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen. Also common in Eastern Australia.

Sect. B. Ocelli distinct; antennæ about as long as fore wings.

150. *Crocantbes heliarcha*, n. s.

♂, 13 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous. Palpi with second joint whitish yellowish, upper edge blackish, terminal joint blackish. Antennæ grey, towards apex ochreous-whitish. Abdomen bright orange, with a suffused blackish spot on back of each segment except towards base. Legs ochreous-yellowish, tarsi and anterior tibiæ spotted with dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate-oblong, rather narrow, gradually slightly dilated, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; bright orange, with purplish black markings; a large basal patch, extending on costa to two-thirds and on inner margin to two-fifths, outer edge irregular, tolerably straight, a small transverse spot in middle of disc; a hind-marginal patch, bounded by a sinuate line from four-fifths of costa to anal angle; cilia purplish black, terminal half round apex ochreous-whitish. Hind wings bright orange, with purplish black markings; a short line along costa beyond middle; a crescentic inwards-curved spot in disc beyond middle; a narrow hind-marginal band, somewhat dilated at apex, with a small irregular prominence at three-fourths; cilia black.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); several specimens.

BRACHYACMA, n. g.

Head smooth; no ocelli; tongue well developed. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male filiform, simple, basal joint rather long, slender, without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, nearly straight, obliquely ascending, second joint thickened with appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath towards apex, above with rough projecting hairs towards middle, terminal joint short, about one-third of second, filiform, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Abdomen in male with uncus long, flattened, concave beneath, apex formed into a semicircular black plate concave

beneath, before which are two short oblique lateral spines. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate at base, 2 from lower margin of cell at three-fourths, 3 and 4 from point of angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hind wings slightly broader than fore wings, tolerably trapezoidal, apex round-pointed, hind margin twice somewhat sinuate, cilia one; 3 and 4 from a point, 6 and 7 stalked.

151. *Brachyaema epiochra*, n. s.

♂, 17 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous; second joint of palpi externally fuscous. Fore wings elongate, narrow, parallel-sided, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; whitish ochreous; costal edge very slenderly dark fuscous from base to near apex, dilated at base, posteriorly also somewhat dilated, more suffused and reddish-tinged; a dark fuscous dot on submedian fold before middle; cilia whitish ochreous, costal cilia dark fuscous except towards apex. Hind wings and cilia light fuscous-grey.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

ATASTHALISTIS, n. g.

Head smooth; no ocelli; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths of fore wings, in male subserrate, moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint considerably exceeding base of antennæ, much thickened throughout with dense rough scales above and beneath, terminal joint shorter than or nearly equal to second, acute, thickened with dense rough scales except at apex. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Posterior femora in male swollen, posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate at base, 2 from near angle of cell, 5 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hind margin or apex. Hind wings considerably broader than fore wings, trapezoidal, apex round-pointed, hind margin almost straight, cilia two-fifths; veins 3 and 4 from point of angle, 6 from angle, 7 from before middle of cell, running shortly into 8, or 6 and 7 stalked, 8 free; 1*b* strongly pectinated.

The insect figured by Felder as *Ethmia gnophrina* (*Reis. Nov.*, pl. cxxxix, 38) is probably a third species of this genus.

Sect. A. Fore wings with vein 7 to apex; hind wings with veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 free.

152. *Atasthalistis pyrocosma*, n. s.

♂, 22 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax purplish black. Abdomen and legs dark fuscous, posterior tibiæ greyish ochreous. Fore wings elongate-oblong, narrow, apex round-pointed, hind margin sinuate, rather oblique; black, slightly purplish-tinged; a rather narrow pale whitish yellow streak close beneath costa from base to four-fifths, leaving costal edge black, attenuated at apex; a minute yellow-whitish costal dot near beyond apex of this; a deep orange hind-marginal fascia from apex to anal angle, moderate on costa, gradually attenuated to a point beneath; an interrupted black hind-marginal line; cilia deep orange, on costa and beneath anal angle black. Hind wings bright orange; a large blackish apical patch, bounded by a slightly curved line from three-fifths of costa to middle of hind margin; hairs of vein 1*b* dark grey; cilia blackish.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); several specimens. Mr. Mathew states that a number of this species came on board ship whilst still at some distance from land; he did not meet with the species on shore. In spite of the difference of neuration it cannot be separated generically from the following.

Sect. B. Fore wings with vein 7 to hind margin; hind wings with vein 7 remote from 6, rising from upper margin of cell, running into 8.

153. *Atasthalistis tricolor*, Feld.

Ypsolophus tricolor, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxix., 18.

♀, 22 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax blackish fuscous, outer half of patagia yellowish white. Abdomen orange, beneath dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, posterior tibiæ pale orange. Fore wings elongate-oblong, narrow, apex round-pointed, hind margin rather oblique, strongly sinuate; blackish fuscous; a broad very pale whitish yellowish streak along costa from base to near apex, leaving costal edge narrowly blackish from one-fourth onwards, lower edge of this streak shortly indented before middle; a pale whitish yellowish line along hind margin from above apex to below anal angle, externally margined with a few black scales; cilia bright orange. Hind wings and cilia bright orange.

Solomon Islands (*Mathew*); one specimen. Occurs also in Java.

AUTOSTICHA, *Meyr.*

I propose this name for the genus characterised by me in the Ent. Mo. Mag., vol. xx., 34, under the designation of *Automola*, which latter name is untenable, having been previously employed by Loew for a genus of Diptera.

154. *Autosticha demias*, n. s.

♀, 18 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous, thinly sprinkled with fuscous. Fore wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; pale ochreous, thinly irrorated with dark fuscous; a blackish dot on inner margin near base; a blackish dot in disc before middle, a second rather obliquely before it on fold, and a third larger in disc beyond middle; an almost marginal row of blackish dots between veins on hind margin and apical fourth of costa; cilia pale ochreous. Hind wings pale whitish grey, slightly ochreous-tinged; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Very similar to the Hawaiian *A. pelodes*, but second discal dot obliquely before instead of beyond first; also fore wings somewhat more elongate, with an additional blackish dot near base of inner margin, and without basal dot on costa, hind wings somewhat greyer, rather broader than fore wings.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

CRYPTOLECHIADÆ.

I propose to extend the definition of this family provisionally in such a manner as to include forms in which veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings are separate, and sometimes also 8 stalked with 9, the remaining structure being identical.

COPROMORPHA, n. g.

Head with dense loosely appressed hairs; no ocelli; no tongue. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male strongly unipectinated (4), basal joint large, broadly flattened, concave beneath. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, greatly thickened with dense somewhat rough scales, terminal joint half second, much thickened with appressed scales, pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Thorax broadly crested behind. Posterior tibiæ much thickened with dense long hair scales. Fore wings with tufts of scales on surface; 1 furecate at base, 2 from

beyond three-fourths of cell, 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 and 8 separate, 7 to hind margin. Hind wings broader by one-fourth than fore wings, irregularly ovate, cilia one-fourth; veins 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel; lower median, 1 *a*, and 1 *b* with very dense pectinations towards base.

Even in the extended sense of the family, this genus can hardly with justice be brought within its limits; but it will not agree better with any other established family, and the creation of a new one, which is probably necessary, may with advantage be deferred until further material is obtained. The nearest ally to it which I possess is an undescribed genus from Eastern Australia, in which veins 8 and 9 of the fore wings are stalked.

155. *Copromorpha gypsota*, n. s.

♂, 26—30 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint suffused with dark fuscous externally except at apex. Antennæ white, narrowly banded with dark fuscous. Thorax white, slightly mixed with purplish, shoulders narrowly purplish fuscous. Abdomen pale greyish ochreous, mixed with grey. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints white, posterior pair suffused with whitish. Fore wings moderately broad, gradually dilated throughout, costa somewhat sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex very obtusely rounded, hind margin rounded, not oblique; whole disc with numerous tufts of raised scales; white, obscurely strigulated in disc with pale yellowish ochreous, and towards margins with purplish fuscous; a fuscous-purple blotch along basal fourth of costa, ending in a blackish spot; a large ill-defined inwardly oblique fuscous-purple blotch from middle of costa, reaching half across wing, containing two blackish spots on costa, the posterior smaller; a short black curved longitudinal linear black mark in middle of disc; two small black spots on costa towards apex, and some scattered small black spots towards hind margin; cilia ochreous-whitish, with an ochreous basal line, barred with fuscous-purplish, except at apex. Hind wings light fuscous-grey; neural pectinations pale greyish ochreous; cilia pale greyish ochreous, with an indistinct grey line.

Fiji (*Mathew, Lucas*); two specimens.

ΑΝΤΛΕΟΤΡΙΧΙΑ, Ζ.

The generic reference of the following species is uncertain, since the specimen is a female, and the characteristic long costal hairs of the hind wings of male

remain to be observed; but the species appears to be congeneric with five or six Australian species which I refer to this genus, and in which these costal hairs are strongly developed. The neuration of Zeller's South American species is not given; that of these is as follows: fore wings with vein 1 furcate at base, 2 from before three-fourths of cell, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa; hind wings with veins 3 and 4 from a point, 6 and 7 from a point.

156. *Anteotricha hospita*, Feld.

Cryptolechia hospita, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. cxxxviii., 57.

♀, 27 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax white, mixed with pale grey. Abdomen yellow-ochreous. Legs yellow-ochreous, anterior pair black, middle tarsi dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; white, mixed with light grey, and a few scattered black scales; a narrow oblique transverse black streak from costa near base, reaching half across wing; a cloudy grey spot in middle of disc; cilia whitish. Hind wings light yellow-ochreous, with a grey apical patch; cilia light yellow-ochreous, round apex grey.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mather*); one specimen. According to Felder also from North Australia.

DEPRESSARIADÆ.

OCTASPHALES, n. g.

Head loosely haired, side-tufts rather spreading, hairs projecting over forehead; no ocelli; tongue well developed. Antennæ almost as long as fore wings, filiform, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, slender, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennæ, clothed with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Abdomen broad, somewhat flattened. Middle and posterior tibiæ densely clothed with scales. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate at base, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 absent (coincident with 8). Hind wings as broad as fore wings, ovate, cilia one-fourth; veins 3 and 4 from a point, 6 and 7 tolerably parallel, 1*b* pectinated towards base.

Differs from all other genera of the family by the coincidence of veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings.

157. *Octasphales charitopa*, n. s.

♀, 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey mixed with white, terminal joint of palpi with a dark fuscous subapical band. Antennæ white, annulated with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs white, anterior tarsi spotted with dark fuscous. Fore wings oblong, moderate, costa strongly arched towards base, bent and dilated with scales about one-third, thence nearly straight to near apex, apex and hind margin evenly rounded, semicircular; whitish, somewhat suffused with pale greyish, and marked with numerous small cloudy dark grey spots, posteriorly coalescing to form an oblique fascia from middle of costa to anal angle, narrow on upper half, dilated posteriorly on lower half into a large blotch extending almost to hind margin, and connected by a bar with costa before apex; costal edge narrowly light rose-pink; a dark grey hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, base rosy-tinged. Hind wings grey, lighter towards base; cilia grey-whitish, with a cloudy grey line.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen.

ÆCOPHORIDÆ.

Two species of this family, *Palparia semijunctella*, Walk., and *Philobota monolitha*, Meyr., were included in the collection of Dr. Lucas as taken in Fiji, each represented by a single specimen only; but I am disposed to believe that there must have been some error as to the locality. Both are characteristic Australian species, and in my opinion very unlikely to occur in Fiji, even by artificial introduction; and considering the possibility of confusion, I think it will be right to await further evidence before including them in the Fijian list.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ.

THYLACOPLEURA, n. g.

Head with dense loosely appressed hairs; no ocelli; tongue well developed. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male filiform, moderately ciliated (1), basal joint stout, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint less than half second, thickened with loosely appressed scales, bluntly pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Middle tibiæ short, triangular; posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs beneath on basal half. Fore wings with vein 1 long-furcate at base, 2 from close before angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 8 to hind margin. Hind wings

as broad as fore wings, trapezoidal-ovate, hind margin rounded, inner margin in male folded longitudinally into a deep pocket opening beneath, and produced at lower angle into a strong rounded lobe; veins 1*a*, 1*b*, and 1*c* apparently concealed in pocket, 3 and 4 remote, 6 and 7 stalked.

This singular genus is out of place everywhere, and certainly cannot be said to fall under the definition of this family; but as it seems to have most affinity here, it may be allowed to remain for the present. The neuration of the hind wings is such as is only found otherwise in the *Gelechiade*; but the ciliated antennæ, form of the palpi, long furcation of vein 1, and hind-marginal termination of veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings are discordant in that family.

158. *Thylacopleura autodoxa*, n. s.

♂, 19—21 mm. Head and thorax dark purplish fuscous, mixed with yellowish and whitish. Palpi white, above yellowish, a sub-apical band of second joint, and terminal joint except apex black. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins broadly ochreous-yellow. Legs white, broadly banded with dark fuscous. Fore wings broad, triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtusely rounded, hind margin rounded, not oblique; fuscous, somewhat purplish-tinged; a streak (sometimes well-defined) from base of costa to inner margin before middle, and a triangular patch extending on costa from before middle to apex, and connected at its apex with middle of inner margin by a dentate streak, irrorated with white; a purplish black suffusion along inner margin to middle, and along submedian fold to two-thirds; a black dot in disc before middle, a second more obscure slightly beyond it on fold, both sometimes obsolete, and a third larger in disc beyond middle; a cloudy ochreous-yellowish spot on costa at two-thirds, and a second before apex, whence proceeds a cloudy dentate yellowish line to anal angle, preceded in middle by a purplish black suffusion; a hind-marginal row of ochreous-yellowish dots; cilia light fuscous-grey, becoming dark grey at apex and anal angle, with a dark grey basal line. Hind wings ochreous-yellow, with a broad blackish border all round except on costa; cilia ochreous-yellow, round apex blackish.

Fiji (*Matheu, Lucas*); two specimens.

HILAROGRAPHA, Z.

The generic characters are incompletely given by Zeller, and I therefore subjoin them in full:—

Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli large, bright; no tongue. Antennæ hardly more than half fore wings, in male strongly ciliated with fascicles ($2\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint short, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi short, slender, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiæ loosely rough-scaled above. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate at base, 2 from lower margin of cell before three-fourths, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hind margin. Hind wings as broad as fore wings, oblong-ovate; veins 3 and 4 short-stalked, 6 and 7 stalked, 1*b* pectinated towards base.

This genus offers an exception to the definition of the family, in having veins 6 and 7 of the hind wings stalked; I think the definition may be provisionally widened to include this case.

159. *Hilarographa zapyra*, n. s.

♂, 15 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and legs reddish ochreous, anterior legs banded with dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, purplish-tinged. Abdomen orange, banded with dark fuscous. Fore wings moderate, rather strongly dilated, costa almost straight, apex rounded, hind margin hardly oblique, slightly rounded, rather strongly indented below apex; bright deep orange, marbled with numerous very irregular angulated transverse dark purple-fuscous lines, except on a hind-marginal band attenuated to a point at anal angle; between pairs of these lines are four oblique light metallic-blue streaks from costa, becoming obsolete before disc: a curved whitish dark-margined streak from apex returning to costa at four-fifths; a leaden grey mark above anal angle, terminated above by a black dot; a whitish dot on subapical indentation, triangularly margined with dark fuscous; cilia whitish, with a dark purple-fuscous line, interrupted on indentation. Hind wings bright orange, suffusedly margined with dark fuscous, more broadly along inner margin and at apex; cilia grey-whitish, with a dark fuscous basal line.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathev*); one specimen.

SIMAETHIS, *Leach.*160. *Simaethis chalcotoxa*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 13—15 mm. Head and thorax dark bronze, sprinkled with whitish. Palpi black, tips of scales white, second joint with three whorls, third apical, terminal joint with one medial whorl. Antennæ dark fuscous, annulated with white, ciliations 3. Abdomen dark grey, mixed with bronze, with slender white rings. Legs blackish, mixed with white, basal joint of posterior tarsi much dilated with scales above. Fore wings broad, triangular, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, hind margin oblique, slightly rounded; ochreous-bronze; basal third with scattered whitish scales; a straight obscure ochreous-whitish line from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin; a similar line from an ochreous-white spot on costa beyond middle very obliquely outwards half across wing, thence sharply angulated inwards and becoming obsolete; an upwards-curved brassy-grey or steel-blue metallic black-margined longitudinal streak in disc above middle from first to second line; a large quadrate patch of mixed white and black scales on inner margin beyond middle, margined above and on upper half of anterior edge by a thick black streak, containing a small metallic-blue spot in angle; a strong brassy-grey or violet-blue metallic black-edged line from costa at two-thirds very obliquely outwards to beneath apex, thence bent and continued near hind margin to anal angle; a blackish mark at apex; cilia shining dark grey, with a black basal line, tips irregularly whitish. Hind wings dark fuscous; a central streak from base dilating into a discal blotch, two cloudy streaks between this and inner margin, and a small spot on hind margin dull smoky ochreous, sometimes suffused; cilia whitish, with a black basal line, at apex and anal angle grey.

Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); four specimens.

161. *Simaethis orthogona*, n. s.

♂, 15 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark grey, with a few whitish points. Palpi whitish towards base, second joint with three whorls of scales, two upper dark grey with white tips, terminal joint truncate, dark grey, with a white median ring. Antennæ dark fuscous annulated with white, ciliations 4. Legs whitish, banded with black (posterior pair broken). Fore wings broad, triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, slightly rounded; yellow-ochreous, suffused with grey and irrorated with dark grey, the ground colour only appearing

plainly beyond anterior fascia and on hind margin beneath apex; markings white, irrorated with dark grey, and suffusedly margined with dark grey; a transverse suffusion near base; a straight moderate fascia from two-fifths of costa to before middle of inner margin; an oblique oval spot in disc beyond middle; an irregular thick double line from costa at three-fifths obliquely outwards, rather curved inwards, at one-third acutely angulated and continued parallel to hind margin but inwards-curved to two-thirds, thence sharply bent inwards to beneath middle and again rectangularly bent to inner margin beyond middle, this lower portion margined anteriorly with blackish; cilia grey, with a blackish line, towards tips whitish. Hind wings dark fuscous-grey, disc somewhat lighter; an obscure whitish line near and parallel to lower half of hind margin; cilia as in fore wings.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); several specimens.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

TRACHYCENTRA, n. g.

Head tolerably smooth; no ocelli; tongue extremely short, rudimentary. Antennæ two-thirds of fore wings, in male filiform, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with long rough hairs towards apex expanding all round into a tuft, terminal joint as long as second, pointed, laterally strongly compressed, exterior side hollowed into a shallow longitudinal channel. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform, drooping. Anterior tibiæ very short, basal joint of anterior tarsi clothed with long rough hairs; middle and posterior tibiæ with short rough hairs; all tarsal joints with rough hairs at apex; all spurs clothed with rough projecting scales beneath. Fore wings with tufts of raised scales; vein 1 furcate, 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to hind margin, 8 and 9 stalked, 11 from before one-third of cell, secondary cell indicated. Hind wings slightly broader than fore wings, elongate-ovate, acutely pointed, cilia one-half; veins 3 and 4 parallel, 6 and 7 approximated at base; forked parting-vein strong; lower median and 1*b* with strong pectinations.

162. *Trachycentra calamias*, n. s.

♂, 27—32 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale whitish ochreous; abdomen somewhat infuscated. Fore wings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched posteriorly, apex strongly produced, acute, hind margin concave, oblique; whitish ochreous, slightly brownish-tinged, suffused with ochreous-whitish

towards costa and hind margin; faint indications of numerous small brownish ochreous spots; two small tufts of raised black-tipped scales on submedian fold before and beyond middle; some blackish scales forming an obscure X-shaped mark in disc beyond middle; cilia ochreous-whitish, somewhat mixed with brownish ochreous (imperfect). Hind wings fuscous-grey, apex whitish; cilia grey, round apex white.

Tonga (*Mathew*); Fiji (*Lucas*); two specimens.

HYPONOMEUTIDÆ.

OETA, *Grote*.163. *Oeta apicalis*, Voll.

Oeta apicalis, Voll., Tijds. v. Ent., 1863, 139, pl. ix., 5.

Solomon Islands (*Mathew*); one specimen. Also from Java.

CYATHAULA, n. g.

Head smooth, forehead between antennæ with dense smooth scales, face very oblique inwards; no ocelli; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths of fore wings, in male subserrate, somewhat pubescent. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint broad, laterally strongly flattened, with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, broad, laterally strongly compressed and externally concave so as to form a longitudinal channel, blunt-pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Abdomen flattened. Posterior tibiæ clothed above with long rough strong hairs. Fore wings with vein 1 strongly furcate at base, 3 and 4 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from near base of cell. Hind wings slightly narrower than fore wings, elongate-ovate, cilia four-fifths; all veins separate; 1b pectinated towards base.

164. *Cyathaula maculata*, n. s.

♂, ♀, 15—18 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white, terminal joint in male mixed with greyish ochreous. Antennæ white, spotted with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Legs white, anterior and middle pair banded with dark fuscous, posterior pair suffused with grey. Fore wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin extremely oblique; white, with about thirty-four small irregularly-scattered ill-defined spots, ochreous in male, grey in female; all the larger spots contain some black scales; one on inner margin beyond middle forms a short oblique blackish streak; cilia white, towards anal angle greyish.

Hind wings dark grey, with purplish reflections, in male considerably lighter towards base; cilia grey, darker towards base, round apex white.

Tonga and Fiji (*Mathew*); two specimens.

TINEIDÆ.

ANASTATHMA, n. g.

Head with long rough hairs; tongue short. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male filiform, simple. Labial palpi moderate, widely divergent, curved, ascending, second joint with long rough projecting hairs beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, with appressed scales, tolerably obtuse. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiæ clothed with very long hairs above. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate at base, 2 widely remote from 3, 6 absent, 7 absent, 8 absent, 11 from about middle of cell. Hind wings rather narrower than fore wings, lanceolate, cilia one and a half; veins 2 and 3 remote, 4 from near 5, 5 and 6 stalked, 6 to costa, 7 from angle of cell.

165. *Anastathma callichrysa*, n. s.

♂, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark purplish fuscous. Antennæ, abdomen, and legs grey, anterior legs dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate, tolerably pointed; shining brassy-yellow; base narrowly dark purplish fuscous; a rather narrow purplish fuscous hind-marginal band, anteriorly somewhat edged with blackish, extending from apex down hind margin to middle of wing, attenuated beneath; a blackish apical dot; cilia purplish fuscous, paler towards anal angle, with three black lines. Hind wings and cilia whitish grey, slightly purplish-tinged.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

ERECHTHIADÆ.

DECADARCHIS, n. g.

Head rough-haired; ocelli present; no tongue. Antennæ three-fourths (?) of fore wings, in male (?). Labial palpi moderate, straight, porrected, second joint with long dense projecting hairs beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, obtuse, with short projecting hairs beneath. Maxillary palpi moderate, drooping. Posterior tibia densely clothed with long hair-scales. Fore wings with vein 1 simple, 2 from rather near angle, 5 absent, 7 absent, 11 from before middle of cell. Hind wings as broad as fore wings,

broad-lanceolate, cilia two-thirds; veins 3 and 4 remote, 5 and 6 stalked, 6 to costa; 1*b* strongly pectinated.

The apex of fore wings is bent vertically upwards, as in the other genera of the family.

166. *Decadarchis melanastra*, n. s.

♀, 20 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennæ whitish, annulated with grey. Thorax white, shoulders and a posterior spot dark fuscous. Abdomen and legs dark grey (anterior legs broken). Fore wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin extremely obliquely rounded; white; markings fuscous, coarsely irrorated with black; a narrow angulated fascia very near base; a moderately broad transverse spot from costa beyond one-fourth, reaching half across wing, and a wedge-shaped oblique spot from inner margin opposite, almost meeting it; a small triangular spot resting on one angle on inner margin beneath middle of wing, a small irregular spot on costa beyond middle, and a small triangular spot in disc at two-thirds; an irregular inwards-curved streak from costa at four-fifths, terminating in a subapical blotch on hind margin; a black line round apex; cilia white, mixed with light grey beneath apex. Hind wings and cilia whitish grey.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

PHTHINOCOLA, n. g.

Head rough-haired; ocelli present; no tongue. Antennæ four-fifths of fore wings, in male filiform, simple, basal joint large, much thickened with scales, with strong pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, straight, drooping, second joint, and terminal joint except apex, clothed with long rough projecting hairs beneath. Maxillary palpi rather short, folded. Posterior tibiæ with extremely long hairs above and shorter ones beneath. Fore wings with vein 1 simple, 2 from rather near angle, 5 absent, 7 absent, 11 from near base of cell; apex bent vertically upwards. Hind wings narrower than fore wings, lanceolate, cilia one; transverse vein absent, 4 absent, 5 absent, 7 to hind margin.

167. *Phthinocola dochmia*, n. s.

♂, 9 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish ochreous; anterior legs dark fuscous. Fore wings lanceolate; whitish ochreous, somewhat mixed with fuscous; five dark fuscous fasciæ, sharply angulated outwards in middle; first near base, second from one-fourth of margins, third broad, from middle

of margins, interrupted above angle, fourth linear, fifth terminal, broad on costal half, linear and indistinct on dorsal half, separated from fourth by a linear space; a small black apical spot preceded by a white mark; cilia white, base mixed with fuscous and dark grey, with a grey line before tips, becoming black above apex. Hind wings and cilia dark grey.

Tonga (*Mathew*); one specimen.

ELACHISTIDÆ.

ECHINOSCELIS, n. g.

Head smooth, side-tufts rough, erect, spreading, forehead very prominent between antennæ, face very oblique inwards; no ocelli; tongue well developed. Antennæ three-fourths of fore wings, serrate, basal joint broadly dilated to form an oblong eye-cap. Labial palpi long, smoothly scaled, recurved, second joint somewhat exceeding base of antennæ, rather compressed, terminal joint longer than second, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ and first joint of tarsi clothed with very long rough stiff hairs above. Fore wings narrow, lanceolate; vein 1 apparently furcate, 2 from before two-thirds of cell, 5 and 6 rising out of 7, 7 to costa. Hind wings linear-lanceolate, about half fore wings, cilia four; veins 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to costa; a pencil of scales from angle of costa.

This and the two following genera are all allied to *Cosmopteryx*; it seems probable that *Proterocosma* is the original form of a group of which *Echinoscelis*, *Cosmopteryx* and *Persicoptila* are developments.

168. *Echinoscelis hemithia*, n. s.

♀, 9 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-white, crown and thorax blackish. Antennæ ochreous-white, with three blackish bands on terminal half. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-white, banded with blackish. Fore wings light ochreous-yellow; basal half blackish, bounded by a straight slender central ochreous-white fascia, and cut by an indistinct irregular ochreous-whitish fascia near base, and a more distinct one at one-fourth; cilia light ochreous-yellow, becoming grey towards anal angle. Hind wings dark grey; cilia grey.

Tonga (*Mathew*); one specimen.

PROTEROCOSMA, n. g.

Head smooth; no ocelli; tongue moderate. Antennæ from four-fifths to as long as fore wings, in male serrate, pubescent or simple, basal joint long, somewhat compressed, with distinct pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, smoothly scaled, second joint somewhat exceeding base of antennæ, rather compressed, terminal joint longer than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ clothed with dense hairs above. Fore wings narrow, lanceolate, vein 1 furcate at base, 2 from beyond three-fourths of cell, 5 separate or sometimes out of 7, 6 out of 7 or absent (coincident with it), 7 to costa, 8 out of 7 before 6. Hind wings one-third to one-half of fore wings, linear-lanceolate or linear, cilia three to six; veins 6 and 7 stalked or sometimes coincident, 7 to costa; a pencil of scales from angle of costa.

It is not at present necessary to regard the differences of neuration in this genus as other than specific.

Sect. A. Fore wings and hind wings with vein 6 absent (coincident with 7).

169. *Proterocosma triplanetis*, n. s.

♂, 12 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous, face ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, terminal joint anteriorly blackish. Antennæ as long as fore wings, ochreous-whitish, spotted with dark fuscous, with two dark fuscous bands before apex. Abdomen dark grey, sides and apical tuft whitish ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, with ochreous-white rings. Fore wings with vein 5 separate; greyish fuscous, irrorated with dark fuscous, with four small whitish ochreous spots; first triangular, on costa somewhat beyond middle; second dot-like, beyond and below apex of first; third and fourth dot-like, placed opposite one another on costa and inner margin near before apex; cilia grey, lighter towards anal angle, with a dark fuscous line round apex. Hind wings linear-lanceolate, cilia three; grey; cilia pale greyish ochreous.

Tonga (*Mathew*); one specimen.

Sect. B. Fore wings and hind wings with vein 6 present, stalked with 7.

170. *Proterocosma epizona*, n. s.

♂, 10 mm. Head and palpi whitish ochreous, terminal joint of palpi with a dark fuscous median ring. Antennæ and thorax dark

fuscous. (Abdomen broken.) Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish ochreous. Fore wings with vein 5 separate; dark fuscous, purplish-tinged; two straight rather oblique whitish ochreous fasciæ, mixed with ferruginous in disc, first about one-fourth, moderate, second about two-thirds, considerably broader, not quite reaching inner margin; a small triangular whitish ochreous spot on costa towards apex; a hind-marginal row of minute whitish ochreous dots; cilia grey. Hind wings linear-lanceolate, cilia four; grey; cilia grey.

Fiji (*Lucas*); one specimen.

171. *Proterocosma ochronota*, n. s.

♀, 18 mm. Head whitish ochreous, sides reddish ochreous. Palpi whitish ochreous. Antennæ ochreous-white, sharply annulated with dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-brown, with a broad central whitish ochreous stripe. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish ochreous, anterior pair suffused with dark fuscous. Fore wings with vein 5 rising out of 7; ochreous-brown; an irregular light ochreous-yellowish streak along inner margin from base to beyond anal angle, forming three ill-defined short rounded projections upwards, first at one-third, second at two-thirds, third above anal angle; above this streak the ground colour is suffused with darker fuscous; cilia ochreous-brown, becoming whitish grey towards anal angle. Hind wings linear-lanceolate, cilia four; grey; cilia whitish grey.

Tonga (*Mathew*); one specimen.

172. *Proterocosma chionopsamma*, n. s.

♀, 12 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ white; second joint of palpi ochreous except at apex; antennæ with three fuscous bands towards apex. Thorax deep yellow-ochreous, with a broad central white stripe. Abdomen light grey. Legs pale ochreous, anterior pair suffused with dark grey. Fore wings broader near base and gradually narrowed to acute apex; vein 5 separate; deep bright yellow-ochreous; a snow-white streak along inner margin from near base to beyond middle; a round black dot on anal angle; a pale yellow patch extending along hind margin from anal angle to near apex, margined anteriorly and above by six irregular small white spots, of which the last two are produced to costa; cilia pale yellow, beneath anal angle grey-whitish. Hind wings linear, cilia six; grey; cilia pale whitish grey.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (*Mathew*); one specimen.

PERSICOPTILA, n. g.

Head smooth; no ocelli; tongue moderate. Antennæ as long as fore wings, basal joint long, slender, with distinct pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, slender, smooth, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, drooping. Posterior tibiæ with a very large dense flattened dilated tuft of scales on inner side, extending from near base to three-fourths. Fore wings narrow, lanceolate; vein 1 furcate at base, 2 from three-fourths of cell, 6 and 7 stalked out of 8, 7 to costa. Hind wings linear-lanceolate, less than half fore wings, cilia six; veins 5, 6, 7 approximated at base, 7 to costa.

173. *Persicoptila erythrota*, n. s.

♀, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ yellow, face whitish. Thorax yellow, inner side of patagia and a central line crimson. Abdomen white, two basal segments suffused with ochreous on back, and marked on posterior margins of sides with a short blackish streak. Legs yellow, anterior and middle tibiæ, and posterior tuft crimson. Fore wings bright crimson, irregularly mixed with dark fuscous; base, a semicircular blotch on middle of costa reaching half across wing, and an oblong blotch on costa extending from near this to near apex, bright yellow; second blotch margined posteriorly with dark fuscous; cilia whitish ochreous, base yellowish. Hind wings and cilia very pale whitish ochreous.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*); one specimen.

GRACILARIADÆ.

TIMODORA, n. g.

Head roughly tufted on crown, face smooth; no ocelli; tongue moderate. Antennæ longer than fore wings, in male hardly serrate, basal joint moderately long, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, with appressed scales, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, terminal joint as long as second, blunt-pointed. Maxillary palpi rather long, slender, porrected. Middle tibiæ thickened with long hair-scales beneath; posterior tibiæ with rough scales above, tarsi twice as long as tibiæ. Fore wings very narrow, parallel-sided, pointed; vein 1 apparently simple, 2 from four-fifths of cell, 7 to costa, 10 from opposite 2, 11 from near base of cell. Hind wings almost linear, about half fore wings, cilia five; vein 1 absent, cell open between 4 and 5, 5 and 6 stalked, 7 from upper margin of cell before middle, running to apex.

174. *Timodora chrysochoa*, n. s.

♂, 14 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown, with purple-blue reflections, face mixed with yellowish. Palpi dark fuscous, internally white. Antennæ white, annulated with fuscous. Abdomen grey, beneath yellowish white. Legs ochreous mixed with black; anterior tibiæ with a white median ring, all tarsi white with base of joints ochreous and a black dot at apex of each. Fore wings deep ochreous-yellow, becoming clearer yellow along costa; a light purple-brown suffusion along costa from base to one-fourth, and costal edge on this dotted with black; a conspicuous black dot beneath costa in middle; lower half of wing dotted with fuscous, and with some small black and fuscous spots which tend to form an undulating streak, projecting upwards to disc at one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths, and touching inner margin between these, thence along hind margin to apex; a black apical dot; all these markings have blue reflections; cilia ochreous-brown, on costa yellow, beneath anal angle grey, with rows of black points. Hind wings dark grey; cilia grey.

Tonga (*Mathew*); one specimen.